The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6942.—VOL. XLII. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, 89, Park-street, the wife of Mr. James Brown, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Barrack-street, Mrs. Jacob Lazarus, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, 352, George-street, Mrs. J. B. Tickle, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 28rd August, in Sydney, Louisa Cotton, aged 36 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamers will be despatched immediately after the arrival of the English mail.
For AUCKLAND direct, LORD WORSLEY, R. JOHNSON, commander.
For NELSON, TARANAKI, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, commander.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
Grafton Wharf.

STEAMER to WATSON'S BAY every SUNDAY.—Sixpence each way.—BLACK SWAN or PELICAN will leave Phoenix Wharf at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Circular Quay 10·15 and 2·20; Woolloomooloo, 10·40 and 2·40. Leaving Watson's Bay, 12·15 and 5·30. Admission to wild beasts and alligators, 6d. each. H. BILLING, proprietor.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—The PHANTOM leaves daily. Fares, 1s; on Sundays, 1s. 6d.
Circular Quay, for Manly ... ... 10·15 2·15
Woolloomooloo, ditto ... ... 10·30 2·30
Manly for Sydney ... ... 11·30 5
Ditto ditto, every Monday morning at 8·15

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES! STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.
On and after the 1st of July, the swift and commodious steampackets plying between Sydney and Parramatta, will convey passengers at the following hours and rates:—
From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.
Fares.
Cabin ......1s. 6d. ... return tickets......2s. 6d.
Steerage...1s. 0d. ... return tickets......1s. 6d.
Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM EXCURSION.—ONE SHILLING; or for the double trip, only 1s. 6d.
Between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA, daily, at the various hours advertised.
ON SUNDAY:
From Phoenix Wharf at 9 a.m., arriving in Parramatta at 10·30
From Parramatta, at 4 p.m., arriving in Sydney at 5·30.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY next, at 8 a.m., returning in the afternoon of each day.
Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM TO THE HAWKESBURY.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY next, at 8 p.m.
Phoenix Wharf.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-PACKETS TO
PORT MACQUARIE, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA AND ULLADULLA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG and CLYDE RIVER, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

H. R. N. S. N. C.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Office foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—COLLAROY, WEDNESDAY, 19th September, at 11 p.m.
BRISBANE, calling at Newcastle.—YARRA YARRA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at Newcastle.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 18th September, at 10 p.m.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 13th September, at 6 p.m.

From Brisbane, to—
IPSWICH.—BRISBANE, three times a-week.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, MONDAY, 17th September, and 1st October.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo. Apply to the Master on board at Commercial Wharf; or CHARLES BROWN, Sussex-street.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ESTHER, J. ROBERTS, master.
For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

CONCORD, for the MANNING, THIS DAY, at noon. Apply on board at the Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The TWINS. Apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, DARBY, master, now discharging her inward cargo, will be despatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS, ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trader UNCLE TOM, THOMAS LAKE, master, having a great portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MORETON BAY and MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY.—The VANQUISH is now fast loading at Grafton Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The fine clipper schooner REINDEER, YOUNG, master, is now fast loading, at Commercial Wharf, and will clear TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First Vessel.—Two-thirds of her cargo engaged.—The first-class clipper schooner WILLING LASS, 150 tons, Captain NICHOLSON, now loading.
For a limited quantity of freight, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The fine brig AMELIA BREILLATT, J. MORRIS, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE and MAURITIUS.—The A1 clipper barque ASA PACKER, HENRY MILES, master, will sail on MONDAY, 10th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The well-known regular trader, JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having two-thirds of her cargo on board, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK; or BRSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper barque BREADALBANE, J. G. BARRON, commander, will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY, the 11th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FEEJEE and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The regular trader AGNES, Captain ROBERTSON, will be despatched as above, positively on 8th SEPTEMBER. Has room for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to G. J. FRANKLAND, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR CALLAO.—The very superior A1 ship KEDAN, 859 tons register, EVAN EVANS, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days. Her cabin accommodations are most comfortable.
Apply to Captain EVANS, on board, Macnamara's Wharf; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—To sail on 25th instant. The fine clipper ship DAWSTONE, NEWTON, commander, being under engagement, will sail as above.
For light freight and passage only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG, via ANATAM.—The fine clipper ship BERENGARIA, R. ROBINSON, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SALE, the Schooner CUMBERLAND, in first-rate order; carries 80 tons cargo on a light draught of water. MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BOMBAY.—The A1 ship TUDOR, 1786 tons register, F. WHEELAND, commander, is open to take passengers, horses, and light freight for the above port.
Apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

BARQUE BALMORAL, from Glasgow.—All ACCOUNTS against the above-named vessel to be rendered in duplicate, at the counting-house of the undersigned, before SATURDAY, 8th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

SHIP DAMASCUS, for LONDON.—This vessel being now full, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY next, 12th instant. Passengers will oblige by paying their balances of passage money on MONDAY, 10th instant.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP DAMASCUS, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on SATURDAY, 8th instant.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

VESSELS Wanted for Richmond River; highest freights given. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

CHARTER.—WANTED, VESSELS from 400 to 600 tons register. To load at Calcutta for Europe or Australia. D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

FOR SALE, the brigantine TRITON, 170 tons burthen. This vessel has lately undergone a thorough overhaul, and is now ready for sea. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, the brig GIL BLAS, 172 tons register, carries 242 tons dead weight, on light draught of water. Built of oak, copper fastened, metalled two years ago. Good passenger accommodation; requires little ballast; is well found in every respect, and very suitable for the coasting trade.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, in Melbourne, the schooner WILD WAVE, 93 tons new measurement, 160 tons old measurement, classed A 1 for seven years at Lloyds.
She is built expressly for the colonial trade, is quite new, and well fitted out in every respect.
She draws, when loaded, very little water, and can shift without ballast.
She is now lying opposite the Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, and is well worthy of the inspection of any one requiring a good ship.
For further particulars apply to BRIGHT BROTHERS and CO., Flinder's-lane, Melbourne.

A SECOND-HAND SKIFF for SALE, at the New Wharf, Lower George-street; price, £15.

LYCEUM SCHOOL.—This School is open for the reception of day pupils and boarders. Terms, quarterly in advance.
Junior Course—Writing, arithmetic, history, grammar, and geography, £2 2s.
Senior ditto—Latin, Greek, Euclid, algebra, bookkeeping, mensuration, land surveying, composition, £3 3s.
Hours of attendance, 9 till 12, and 2 till 4.
Boarders, 60 guineas, and weekly ditto 50 guineas per annum.
School hours, 9 till 12, and 2 till 4.
Extras—French, German, drawing, and drill.
In his arduous duties, Mr. C. has the assistance of superior masters.
For cards of terms, apply to W. S. CRESNY, Head Master.

PORT STEPHENS.—The Rev. S. SIMM has received the following sums in behalf of the Port Stephens' Hospital:—

A. A. Company per Arthur Hodgson, Esq., M.P.	£10	0	0
Arthur Hodgson, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Stroud Parsonage Restoration Fund.			
Newcastle Church Society	7	2	3
Rev. A. Wayn, late of Hexham	2	17	9
J. C. White, Esq., P.P., Jondaryan, Queensland	10	10	0
J. C. White, junior, Esq., ditto	3	0	0

The Rev. S. SIMM, will thankfully receive further contributions in behalf of the above benevolent objects.
Stroud, Port Stephens, August 29th.

RANDWICK SPRING MEETING.—BELL'S LIFE CARD. Alone authorised by the A. J. Club. Do not be again swindled.

BELL'S LIFE CARD.—The public are again cautioned against the purchase of SPURIOUS cards.

BELL'S LIFE CARD.—To be had at the Tent, and from BELL'S LIFE runners, on the course only.

THE SO-CALLED "Dorling's Correct Card" is an impudent fraud.

TATTERSALL'S SO-CALLED CORRECT CARD will be found an equally impudent FRAUD! Buy the BELL'S LIFE CARDS only. (Published by authority.)

RANDWICK RACE CARDS.—The undersigned begs to notify that he has nothing whatever to do with any Cards for the Races for the ensuing three days, believing the "BELL'S LIFE" Card to be the only GENUINE one. JAMES FRYER. 401, George-street.

RANDWICK RACES.—Mr. GUNTON TAYLOR is the compiler of

TATTERSALL'S RACE CARD. Buy it. Guaranteed correct.

TATTERSALL'S RACE CARD will be published, as usual, outside the Course. Sixpence each day.

TATTERSALL'S RACE CARD.—Sport a tanner, and break up a gross monopoly.

TATTERSALL'S RACE CARD.—Buy it, and save sixpence.

TATTERSALL'S RACE CARD.—Query for BELL'S LIFE.

ARE your funds affected by this impudent fraud?

NOTICE.—The Lessee of the GATE, at the Randwick Course, is authorised to charge the following prices of admission:—

Pedestrians	1s. each.
Horsemen	2s. 6d. "
Two-wheeled vehicles	3s. 6d. "
Four-wheeled ditto and two horses...	5s.
Ditto with three horses	7s. 6d.
Tandems	7s. 6d.
Four-in-hands	10s.
Omnibuses	25s.

(Each time of entrance.)
W. G. HENFREY, Clerk of the Course.

HAWKESBURY RACES.—All entrances for the above races (except Hurry Skurry and Hack Stakes) to be addressed to the Secretary under cover, on or before THURSDAY, 20th September, enclosing entrance fee and sweep. GEORGE M. PITT, secretary, Richmond.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Notice is hereby given that DAILY DRILL will be held at half-past 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock a.m., and afternoon drill from half-past 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock p.m., in the Inner Domain. Volunteers wishing to cease drill at half-past 7 in the mornings will be allowed to do so.
T. BAYNES, Sergeant-Major.

FIRST NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLES.—Persons desiring to join this Corps are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee, at Mr. ALDIS', George-street. The names will then be entered on the roll, and the usual oath will be administered on the Drill Ground in the afternoons of Mondays and Thursdays.
W. C. WINDEYER, for the Committee.

EVENING DRILL FOR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—An Evening Drill, for the convenience of those who may be unable to attend the morning or afternoon drills, will be held in the George-street Market, between the hours of half-past seven and nine o'clock p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing on MONDAY, 10th instant. THOMAS BAYNES, Sergeant-major.

GLEBE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—NOTICE.—DRILL will commence on MONDAY, the 10th September, on the Forest Lodge Estate, and be continued daily from 6·30 to 8 a.m.
On Wednesdays, from 5 to 7 p.m. Evening drill will be commenced as soon as a suitable place shall have been found for that purpose.
Lists for signatures, and the provisional rules for inspection, are lying at the Council Chamber.
CHARLES STOREY, jun., hon. sec.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER CORPS—NEWTOWN COMPANY.—Persons desirous of enrolling themselves in this corps are requested to forward their name and address to the secretary, 9, Randle's-terrace, Newtown; or sign the lists lying at the School of Arts, Railway Station, Mr. Nobbs', Railway Hotel, or Mr. Bedford's, Newtown Road. WALTER J. BARKER, secretary pro tem. Newtown, September 3.

COMFORTABLE HOUSES IN THE SUBURBS.—T. W. BOWDEN can dispose of three good houses, of from seven to nine rooms each, it well built, in good situations, and fit for respectable families. Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN M'CULLAH, write to your Brother. Address to Post Office, Sydney.

JOHN T. UPEY, who lived at Stamford Cottage, Point Piper Road, is requested to call at the office of the MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, Hunter-street.

MR. J. S. MACFARLANE.—A Letter for you, at 346, George-street.

MRS. KNIPE.—Please communicate your present Residence to an old Kissing Point Friend, addressing, under cover to A. M. R. K, HERALD Office.

MY BROTHER.—If this should meet the eye of THOMAS KENNEDY (per ship Hannah More), do write to your anxious sister, JULIA KENNEDY, at Mr. Gannon's, Armidale.

STEIGENWALD.—FRANZ STEIGENWALD, from Wurzburg, Bavaria, is earnestly requested to write to his MOTHER, who is in London, and to call for a letter at the Sydney or Melbourne Post Office. Any information respecting him will be received at the HERALD Office.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE.—Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street.—A LECTURE will be delivered at the above place, on SUNDAY EVENING next, September 9th, by the Rev. P. P. Agnew. Subject: "The days of Noah." To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission free. P. P. AGNEW.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.—The sixth of a series of these meetings will be held (D.V.) THIS EVENING (Friday), at a quarter before 8 o'clock precisely, in the Rev. W. Cuthbertson's Church, Pitt-street.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Samuel Colville.
Last Night of the great combination and positively the last appearance of those inimitable performers the
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
THIS EVENING (Friday), September 7th,
the popular Scotch drama, entitled
THE KEEP OF CASTLE HILL,
Or the King and the Freebooter.
To be followed by the far famed
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
in their celebrated entertainment in two parts, and conclude with the Plantation Scene, entitled
THE GOLDEN KINGDOM DANCE.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Miss AVONIA JONES will make her first appearance on MONDAY, September 10th, as MEDEA!!!

THE AUSTRALIAN YOUTH is still suffering from severe illness; will not appear before the public for a few days. Due notice will be given of his reappearance. Notice.—The presentation of the whip to James Ashworth will not take place for a few days, of which due notice will be given when the presentation takes place. A. ROBINSON, agent.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL to Mrs. C. READ, to take place at Mr. John Clark's spacious Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Friday) EVENING. Tickets to be had at Mrs. Read's residence, Macquarie-street South; Mr. John Clark, or from any of the committee, and of Mr. E. Ford, 348, George-street. THOMAS M'COY, honorary secretary. N.B.—Mr. John Clarke has kindly consented to act as Master of Ceremonies. Horses heads to be turned towards Hunter-street.

NEWTOWN.—ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS will meet THIS EVENING, and in future, in the Iron Store (Baptist Chapel), at the same time, half-past 7. C. KEBBY, honorary secretary.

MUNICIPALITY of EAST ST. LEONARDS.—A MEETING of the householders of the municipality will be holden at Mr. Dind's Hotel, East St. Leonard's, THIS DAY, at the hour of 5 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration matters of importance respecting the boundaries of this municipality.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Debate THIS EVENING.—"Is the Volunteer Movement commendable?" Commence quarter to 8; admission, free.

PUBLIC LECTURES in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association.—The sixth and last Lecture of the series will be delivered on MONDAY next, 10th instant, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, by the Rev. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, B.A. Subject: "Edward Irving." The chair to be taken at 8 o'clock, by Sir Daniel Cooper, Knt. Members (with one lady) free; non-members, 6d. each. W. F. NEWMAN, honorary secretary. Rooms, 231, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.—Third Instalment.—Notice is hereby given, that the following resolution was passed at the annual general meeting of this Company, held on the 22nd ultimo, and has been confirmed at a special general meeting, held this day, namely:—
"That this meeting hereby calls for the payment of the third instalment of £1 per share, on the new shares created on the 9th March, 1859; such payment to be made to the Treasurer, the Bank of New South Wales, at the Banking House, in George-street, Sydney, on or before the 15th day of October next.
R. MANSFIELD.
Company's Office, Sydney, 5th September.

WE shall continue the SALE of our STOCK until the 22nd September, when we shall finally close.
RAY, GLAISTER, and CO.
5 per cent. discount for prompt cash.
Market-street, 31st August.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMPSON, SYMONDS, AND CO.—It is requested that all parties INDEBTED to the estate will make payment without delay of the accounts owing by them, so as to permit of the estate being wound up.
ALEXANDER BELL, accountant to the estate.
345, George-street, Sydney, 5th September, 1860.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS WANTED, for the repairs of a boat. Apply to A. FENWICK, at Lane and Co.'s, ship chandlers.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE AT VICTORIA HOUSE.—Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER beg to announce that the sale will be continued during the alterations, and every possible facility will be afforded for the comfort and convenience of those ladies who may favour them with an inspection of the genuine bargains which will be brought forward daily. The new spring goods now being opened will also be sold desperately cheap, in order to make way for the builders' operations, which will be commenced this day at the back of the premises.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., beg leave to draw the earliest attention of their numerous customers and the public generally, to the fact of their having this day opened the first portion of their carefully selected SPRING GOODS, exclusively their own importation.
Two cases of French muslins, all new patterns, will be sold at a very low price
A second case of Zouave muslin jackets to hand
2 cases of French brilliants and jaconetts, ready for inspection
Opened, 3 cases muslin and lace sets, collars, sleeves, &c., of the newest description
One case best Josephine kid gloves, 3s. 6d. per pair
3 cases ladies' and children's straw hats, in the newest colour and shape, will be ready for inspection, the prices very low.

TENTS.—The best in Sydney, at WRIGHT and JOHNSON'S, 251, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

POTATOES.—Real Brown's River; a few tons for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

FINE FLOUR.—Celebrated "Merri Mill" brand, on SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP (sole agent), 41, King-street.

MILK DISHES, large sizes (seamless bottoms), at BENNETT'S Wholesale Tin Factory, 770, George-street South.

CHEAP ROOFING, Cheap Roofing, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Works, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street.

GOOD CITY INVESTMENT.—A block of LAND, with house, situated in Phillip-street, paying 14½ per cent. on the purchase money. GREER and CURTIS, 115, King-street.

RACING CUP FOR SALE.—A splendid solid silver Racing Cup, below English cost. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

OXLEY'S superfine Camden FLOUR, for SALE, at the stores of ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, the goodwill and fixtures of a BUTCHER'S SHOP, at No. 5, Argyle-street. Doing a ready money business.

ON SALE ex Vimeira, Neptune, &c., Lamps, globes, chimneys, wicks, oil, gas chandeliers, brackets, brass and white metal candlesticks, japanned trays, wire dish covers, toilet sets, baths and carriers, and the usual assortment of furnishing ironmongery at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

AMERICAN and English cooking stoves, very superior, all sizes, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-st.

EXTRA FITTINGS, and all repairs to cooking stoves, at F. R. ROBINSON'S Manufactory, 486, George-st.

GAS FITTINGS, plumbing, &c., at ROBINSON'S Manufactory, 486, George-st. opposite the Markets.

SEED POTATOES.—Best in Sydney. Also superior table potatoes. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-st.

CURRENCY BLUE.—True to my appointment this day, but found thee not. Meet me in the street where we first met, at 11 o'clock.

DEAREST WALTER, I have received it. You shall have mine, and hear from me soon.

LEWIS, LEWIS.—True Blue.—I must see you,—I must see you.

ALLPORT and CO., Stockbrokers, Auctioneers, and Commission Agents, Toowoomba, Darling Downs.

A CARD.—Mr. A. EMANUEL, Teacher of the Pianoforte (established 1840), 78, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

BAILEY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

DR. BEATH, Member Royal College Surgeons, England, and Licentiate in Medicine, may now be consulted upon DEAFNESS and EYE DISEASE, at 18, Elizabeth-street North, near Hunter-street, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. His work on Deafness, &c., at NORRIE'S, chemist, Pitt-street, price 1s.

FAMILIES VISITING ENGLAND will find all the comforts of a home at the Berners Hotel, Berners-street, London.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, George-street.—Luncheons daily. Bill of Fare this Day: sucking pig, roast and boiled fowls, lamb in mint, roast beef, pork, mutton and veal chops and steaks, fish, made dishes, &c.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Hair, Whiskers, &c., dyed instantaneously and permanently. Address M. EDRAWDE, HERALD Office.

MR. ALFRED NATHAN, General Commission Agent. Stores, 377, Sussex-street, Haymarket, Sydney (late Arthur Cooper's, wine and spirit merchant). N.B.—Storage for light goods at a moderate rate.

TO MERCHANTS and the Public.—J. REGGATE is prepared to do all kinds of grinding, clean rice, cut chaff, at the lowest terms. Apply at his mill, adjoining Mrs. Hughes', near Haymarket.

W. WILLINGTON closes his shipment of parcels to Pickford and Co., carriers, per the Damascus, THIS DAY (Friday), for the United Kingdom, New York and the continent of Europe. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

HENRY FARMER'S New DANCE MUSIC (see LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS). JOHNSON and CO., Music Warehouse, Pitt-street.

JOHNSON and CO.'S Music Warehouse, 172, Pitt-street, has the largest stock of new and standard MUSIC in the colonies, from all the first London publishers. Catalogues and music sent post free.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician-Accoucheur, Surgeon to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for the cure of Diseases of the Eye, REMOVED to 229, Macquarie street, opposite the Council. At home from 9 to 11 and 2 to 3.

MR. CHARLES MEYMOTT, M.R.C.S.E.A.C., Homoeopathic Practitioner, Accoucheur, &c., has REMOVED his residence from Paddington, and his offices from Clarence-street to No. 6, Wynyard-square, two doors from the Municipal Council Chambers.
Consultation hours from 9 till 2 o'clock daily.

WOOL, for CASH.—Highest price obtained through B. FORBES, 78, King-street. N.B. Wanted for remittance.

MONEY to LEND, on approved security, in sums from £500 to £5000. GURNER and ROBBERDS, solicitors, 233, George street, Sydney.

£20,000, in sums of £300 to any amount, to LEND. R. FORBES, 78, King-st.

£300 TO £30,000 to LEND, in any amounts; interest low. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Blue Cloth Dagger CUSHION, on the road to South Head. The above reward will be paid on bringing it to R. H. FLATMAN'S stables, King and Elizabeth streets.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, at Black Bob's Creek, near the Cross Roads, a small BOX, about eight inches square, directed to M'Cann, care of Campbell and Co., Sydney. Any one leaving the same with Mr. J. T. Kettle, 92, Kent-street, Sydney, or with the undersigned will receive the above reward. G. W. KETTLE, Liverpool.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on the Randwick Racecourse, Yesterday, a hunting gold geneva WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward by bringing the watch to WILLIAM COX, No. 101, ... corner of Pitt street.

£10 REWARD.—This sum will be paid to anyone giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person guilty of child-dropping, in Macquarie-street, on the 25th ultimo. Application to be made to the Inspector of Detectives, 149, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, on the Fairfield Diggings, a Fixed Deposit RECEIPT, of the Bank of New South Wales, No. 1123, for twelve months, in favour of Robert Holden, for £500. "Not Transferable." The finder will be rewarded by restoring it to him at Mrs. DAVIS', Steamboat Inn, Kent-street.

CAUTION.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name after this date, without my written authority. EDWARD FORD, 348, George-st., Sydney.

NOTICE.—JOHN BEECH, the son of WILLIAM BEECH, chimney sweep, is requested to return to his home immediately. All persons harbouring the said John Beech after this notice will be prosecuted by law.

NOTICE.—KIANDRA.—The undersigned have, THIS DAY, entered into PARTNERSHIP as General Storekeepers, under the style and firm of JACKSON and HOBBS, and intend opening their Stores on or about the 30th of September at Kiandra.
A. W. JACKSON,
THOMAS HOBBS.
Sydney, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the sixth day of September, A.D. 1860, and made between JOHN THOMAS RUSH, of Nos. 83 and 85, South Head Road, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, draper, and ROBERT M'COTTER of same place, draper (trading together under the name, style, or firm of "Rush and M'Cotter") of the first part, CHARLES KENT, of George-street, in the city of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, and WILLIAM MERRETT, of Pitt-street, Sydney, in the said colony, auctioneer (trustees for the purposes hereinafter mentioned) of the second part, and the several creditors of the said "Rush and M'Cotter" of the third part, for the considerations therein mentioned, the said Rush and M'Cotter did grant, assign, convey, and set over unto the said trustees all their estate and effects whatsoever upon trust for the benefit of all their creditors as therein mentioned. And further, that the said Indenture was duly executed by the said Rush and M'Cotter, and the said trustees, and duly attested, according to the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales in that behalf made and provided. And the said Indenture is now lying at the office of Mr. STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, solicitor, No. 130, Pitt street, Sydney, for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said Rush and M'Cotter.
Dated this sixth day of September, A.D. 1860.
JOHN THOMAS RUSH
ROBERT M'COTTER
CHARLES KENT
WILLIAM MERRETT.
Witness to the signatures of the said John Thomas Rush, Robert M'Cotter, Charles Kent, and William Merrett.
JNO. HILL, jun., J.P.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND, by Charles Dickens, vol. 2, post paid, 8s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

ADAM BEDE, by George Eliot, 2 vols., cheap edition, post paid, 15s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

REV. SYDNEY SMITH'S WORKS, 2 vols., cheap edition, post paid, 11s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

TWO YEARS AGO, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, cheap edition, post paid, 8s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

LOOKING AT LIFE, or Thoughts and Things, by G. A. Sala, post paid, 7s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

GUESSES AT TRUTH, by Two Brothers, fifth edition, post paid, 14s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAY, by an Old Boy, cheap edition, post paid, 7s. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—June part, containing nearly 200 engravings, 3s. 6d., post paid, 4s. Subscriptions received for twelve months, in town, £2 2s.; country, £2 7s., postage paid. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

NOW READY, Dr. PERCY and CO.'S New Medical Treatise, illustrated by Mason. Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 6d. To be had at 37, Elizabeth-street, between King and Hunter streets.

STANDARD BOOKS for SALE, at English prices.—The whole of the present stock of valuable Works, in every department of literature, now offered at prices quite unprecedented in these colonies. Mechanics' institutes, schools, libraries, and wholesale buyers treated most liberally. B. MACKAY, importer, Glasgow Book Warehouse, corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth streets.

MAP OF QUEENSLAND.—Just published, a new and complete edition of a map of the colony of Queensland, showing all the roads, townships, squatting stations, &c. By L. F. Landsberg.
Mounted on cloth, with rollers, and varnished, 30s.
Ditto ditto, and in cloth case, 27s. 6d.; by post, 28s.
Copy of letter from the Surveyor-General of Queensland.
"Surveyor-General's Office, Brisbane, 4th August, 1860.
"L. F. Landsberg, Esq.
"Dear Sir,—I have examined your recently published map of Queensland, and have much pleasure in stating that it is by far the most accurate and useful map of the colony which has been published, and I find it a very valuable reference, as it is not only carefully reduced from the Government surveys, but contains much useful information with regard to the positions of the squatting stations.
"I remain, &c.
"A. C. GREGORY."
Published by SHERRIFF and DOWNING, booksellers and stationers, 258, George-street, Sydney.

10, MARKET-BUILDINGS, George-street.—POPE'S Cheap Stationery Establishment, removed from King-street.

APARTMENTS.—Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Paddington, on the omnibus road, a DRAWING-ROOM and one or two BEDROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. Address P. P., HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE required near Woolloomooloo Bay; must be no boys. V., Post Office.

CREMORNE GARDENS, Melbourne.—WANTED, PYROTECHNISTS. Applications to state lowest terms and qualifications. G. COPPIN.

GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and iron. Mrs. BUCKLAND, Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

LAW.—Wanted immediately, a CLERK who is well acquainted with the Equity practice. Application to be made in writing, to NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

LOADING FOR YASS.—An extra rate will be paid for the conveyance of about half a ton of goods to Yass. Apply to Messrs. MOREHEAD and YOUNG, 3, O'Connell-street.

MILLER WANTED.—Wanted, a MILLER. MUST BE A GOOD STONEDRESSER. Apply to Mr. COOPER, City Mills, Sussex-street, Sydney.

SITUATION WANTED by a Young Man, in a country store. C., Red House Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—A Young Lady wants a SITUATION as SALESWOMAN. Colonial experience, highest references. Address D. O. A., HERALD Office.

TO WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES.—Wanted, by a young Man, a SITUATION in the above. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

THE GOVERNESSES and SERVANTS' HOME.—Wanted, a respectable FEMALE, to act as CLERK to the above institution. Apply at the Home, on TUESDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO ENGLAND.—A respectable FEMALE desirous of returning to England, is willing to give her services in lieu of her passage. Can give unexceptionable references. Address A.B., HERALD Office, Sydney.

TO SUGAR REFINERS.—An experienced BOILER wishes an ENGAGEMENT, first-class testimonials can be produced; wages not so much object as a permanent situation. Address HENRY KEENE, Argus Office, Geelong, Victoria.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL; one accustomed to children preferred.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 240, Lower George street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. 236, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Masons, Married Couples, Farm Servants, Boys. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 144, Palmer-street, near the Scotch Church.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, to make herself useful, 92, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD to deliver the HERALD. E. FORD, news agent, 348, George-street.

WANTED, £25 at 15 per cent. on Freehold Property. CASH, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 122, Palmer-street, This Day and To-Morrow.

WANTED, a GIRL, age 14. Apply 28a, Kent street.

WANTED, SEWING MACHINES. Apply, stating price and maker's name, to FAHY, 90, King-st.

WANTED, Two CARPENTERS. Apply to THOMAS COCKING, 406, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a first-class COACH TRIMMER. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED, a rough CARPENTER. R. KING, Coal Yard, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a respectable tidy GIRL, as NURSEMAID. Apply, 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as SERVANT in a small family. 4, Phillip-street North, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Painter's LABOURER. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, ENGROSSING and COPYING. Address J. H. F., 8, Woodburn-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a LAD, who can write and make up accounts. Apply MOSES LEMON, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14, to nurse a baby. Apply 289, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. COOPER, Miles-street, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, in Plain work or Dressmaking by the day. Address A., Larter's, S. H. Rd.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a respectable person, as BARMAID; also a good WAITER. None need apply but those who are fully up to their business.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT—one accustomed to wash and iron. Apply 101, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a sober and steady COACHMAN; must be a good driver. Apply at Dr. MULLER'S, two o'clock.

WANTED, first-class COOK and ASSISTANT COOK, WAITER and BOY to wait in the billiard rooms. Apply Tattersall's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH, married man preferred; also, a Young MAN, able to saw, &c. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, general FARMING MEN, for the country. Also, BOYS. MURRAY and REDGATE, 106, King-street.

WANTED, MEN for the country; must milk well. Also, general Servants. MURRAY and REDGATE, 106, King-street.

WANTED, in the suburbs, Woolloomooloo preferred, a COTTAGE of 4 or 5 rooms and kitchen. Rent about 12s. a week. Address BARTON, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a FEMALE, as GENERAL SERVANT, for a private family. HENRY PARSONS, Bengal Arms Hotel, Bridge-street.

WANTED to Rent, a small furnished COTTAGE, within the city—must be in a healthy situation. Apply to B. A., Victoria Club.

WANTED, by a highly respectable married Couple, a SITUATION as STOREKEEPER and HOUSEKEEPER. A. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, six Shepherds, Married Couples, a Waiter, and a Female Servant, for Bathurst. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, THIS MORNING, several Assistant DRESSMAKERS. Apply 8 o'clock. Mrs. ROSS, 122, South Head Road.

WANTED, a PROVEDORE for the steamship Lord Worsley. Apply at the office, Intercolonial Royal Mail Company, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a first-class GARDENER. Apply J. G. M'KEAN, seedsman, No. 3, New Markets.

WANTED, two SHIPWRIGHTS and five LABOURERS; sailor men preferred. Apply at P. N. RUSSELL and CO.'S New Works, foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a small furnished BEDROOM, with a respectable family living within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. X. Y. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a steady and respectable Young Man, EMPLOYMENT in a country store or otherwise; no objection to leave the colony. Address M. N. O., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, for a small family, one that can wash and iron. Apply this day, at BRIGADE HOUSE, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Evening EMPLOYMENT, in writing or making up books. Address FAITHFUL, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT for a small family. Must be able to wash and iron well. Apply No. 3, Camden-terrace, Newtown, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, for the country, a young LADY, who thoroughly understands the Millinery business. Apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., 440, George-street.

WASHING WANTED.—A gentleman's family washing wanted by a respectable person, that can be highly recommended for ability. Address Mrs. NAIRN, Dowling-street, opposite the Revolving Battery Hotel, Woolloomooloo. Terms, moderate.

WANTED, a respectable FURNISHED ROOM in a private family, where there are no other lodgers. Castlereagh or Elizabeth streets, between Hunter and Market streets preferred. Address X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for a Drapery Establishment in the country, a first-rate HAND, who can take the superintendence. Also, for a General Store, a young MAN, of good experience. Apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.

WANTED, to PURCHASE a HOUSE, of seven rooms, kitchen, and out-offices, with garden, in the vicinity of Redfern, Surry Hills, or Paddington. Apply by letter only, stating price and particulars, to D. KELL, Strawberry Hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one gentleman, 157, Elizabeth-street, south of Market-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family. Apply to Mr PALMER, naturalist, 9, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 199, Elizabeth-street, one house north of Park-street, opposite the Racecourse.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 277, Castlereagh-street, 1 door from Park-st. Terms, one guinea per week.

BALMAIN.—One of Mr. BLAKE'S Villas to LET. Moderate rent. Garden, and good water.

BELGRAVE-TERRACE, Darlinghurst. HOUSE, eight rooms, water laid on. ALLEN and BOWDEN, Elizabeth-street.

COUNTRY STORE to be LET.—To be LET, with or without stock, or with a stock to be selected from—that STORE at Cundletown, Manning River, hitherto in the occupation of Scott and Cornish. For particulars apply to MITCHELL and CO., Sydney; or to T. L. SCOTT, Cundletown. 1st September.

COCKATOO INN, corner of Bourke and Fitzroy streets, Surry Hills.—To LET, this old established house and premises, containing large shop and three parlours on the ground floor; four upper rooms, with private entrance and hall; spacious kitchen, cellar, and store-room; an extensive shed, out-offices, and yard, with well of water and pump—all enclosed by a secure fence and gates.
The whole premises has undergone a thorough repair and decoration; and to a respectable permanent tenant the terms will be moderate.
Apply to Mr. PLOMER, 413, Castlereagh-street South.

OFFICES to LET, with every convenience, two Front ROOMS on first floor. 400, George-street.

OFFICES, or Sitting and Bedrooms, FURNISHED. Board optional. Also stabling. 4, Bligh-street.

SQUATTERS' EXCHANGE, George-street.—Three vacant OFFICES to LET; rent very moderate.

STORE, at Braidwood, to LET, recently occupied by Mr. T. W. Wallis, D. COOPER and CO., agent for Mr. Patrick Goulding.

STEAM FLOUR-MILL TO LET.—The undersigned will LET by TENDER, for a period of three, five, or seven years, with the right of a purchase, the Steam Flour-mill recently erected at Belfast.
The mill is situate on the bank of the River Moyne, and affords the greatest facilities for the shipment of produce. The arrangements of the establishment are of the most complete description to effect the greatest saving of labour and fuel, and economically carry on a large trade.
The engine is capable of working to fifty-horse power, is double-cylindered on M'Naught's patent, giving the greatest amount of power with the least expenditure of fuel.
The mill is fitted with five pairs of French burr-stones, French silk dressing-machine, patent wire dressing-machine, revolving bolting tables, two sets of elevators, sack-hoist, separator and smutting machine, the whole being in full workingorder at the present time.
The district is known to be one of the largest wheat-growing districts in the colony of Victoria, and rapidly increasing, thereby ensuring a large amount of business; and this opening is worthy of the consideration of parties on the look-out for a profitable investment.
Tenders will be received up till the 1st of November next, and possession given immediately after. The highest tender will not necessarily be accepted. Parties tendering will, if required, provide an approved guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract.
For further information apply to ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Belfast; or WILLIAM BAYLES and CO., 97, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
Belfast, August 9th.

TO LET, a SHOP, corner of Woolloomooloo and Crown streets. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, 470, Kent-street South, six rooms, use of yard. Enquire of Mr. JILKS, Bathurst-street.

TWO OFFICES VACANT in Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

TO LET, a two-roomed HOUSE, in Robinhood-lane.

TO LET, Darling House, Lower Fort-street. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

TO BE LET.—A suite of OFFICES, first floor, No. 320, fronting George-st., between King and Hunter sts.

TO BE LET, commodious STORES, Wynyard square and Circular Quay. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

TO LET, the whole or part of a HOUSE, Milson's Point, North shore. Terms, low. B., HERALD Office.

TO LET, those central Business Premises, 391, George-street; now in the occupation of Mr. H. Dixson, tobacconist. For particulars apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

TO LET.—With possession on the 1st October, the PREMISES occupied by us, being the Eastern half of the Waterloo Warehouse, in Market-street. RAY, GLAISTER, and CO.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street, a COTTAGE; four rooms and kitchen, &c. Also, a HOUSE and SHOP, with kitchen, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, excellent central BUSINESS PREMISES, double-fronted SHOP and commodious house. Rent moderate. Apply ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street, or on the premises, 59, King-street West.

TO LET, a large airy BEDROOM, well furnished, with Board, for a Gentleman, in an eligible situation, near the Post Office and Custom-house. No children. Terms moderate. X. Y., HERALD Office.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Palmer-street, opposite Mrs. Burdekin's Paddock, containing four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; water laid on. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, No. 122, Palmer-street.

TO LET, in William-street, one door from Mr. Brennan's grocer's shop, a four-roomed HOUSE, kitchen and servant's room, with verandah and balcony. Apply at 137, Castlereagh-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, the Flagstaff FARM, situate at Waverley, comprising twelve acres of land, rich swamp and pasture—with excellent residence. Apply to H. B. BRADLEY, Margaret-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, large HOUSE, of 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, &c.; HOUSE of 6 rooms, kitchen, &c.; HOUSE and SHOP, in South Head Road. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, on ground rents, LAND in all parts of Woolloomooloo; also, two SHOPS on the South Head Road, adjoining the Blind Beggar Inn; rent, 25s. per week each. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, at Messrs. Ballyard and Macnish's office, Hunter-street.

TO LET, situated in a healthy suburb, close to the City Boundary, a comfortable FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing 9 rooms; it has undergone extensive repairs, and is now ready for occupation. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, auctioneer and house agent, 95, Elizabeth-street.

TO WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and others.—First-class DWELLING-PLACE and STORES, in the heart of the city.—To LET, those commodious and centrally situated premises, newly erected at the corner of King and York streets, within one minute's walk from the General Post Office, and containing a large shop, 11 spacious rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c. Also, the large and substantial built THREE FLOOR STORES adjoining thereto. For further particulars and terms, apply to ISRAEL MYERS, 432, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, in Prince-street. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, 51, Clarence-st., Church-hill.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

In Equity.

Before the Primary Judge.

OSBORNE V. EALES.

OSBORNE AND OTHERS V. EALES.

His Honor gave judgment herein as follows: —

The facts of this case are as follows. The plaintiff in the original suit (since deceased) claimed certain land at Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, as a purchaser from Mr. Sterling; and a contest having been carried on, in the Court of Claims, between him and Rosetta Terry, deceased, claiming from John Terry Hughes as to the right to a grant of this land. The plaintiff succeeded, and a grant issued to him in pursuance of the report of the Commissioners. On the 10th of July, 1852, the defendant, by an agreement in writing, contracted with the plaintiff to purchase the land for £2000, having before verbally contracted with him to the same effect,—which written contract contained a stipulation that on the execution of the conveyance the vendor was either to give the purchaser immediate possession, or to pay any necessary expenses of his obtaining such possession; but any arrears of rent or mesne profits, recoverable to the date of the agreement, were to belong to the vendor. Mrs. Osborne was to release her dower in the usual manner. Some discussion afterwards took place between the plaintiff and defendant, and their solicitors, with reference to the claim of Mrs. R. Terry to the land. A bond was entered into by the plaintiff, dated the 21st day of July, 1852, in the penalty of £4000, conditioned to be void if the plaintiff should deliver possession of the land within twelve months from that date, and there should not be at the end of such time any suit or other proceeding at law, or in Equity, pending against the said Henry Osborne, or any person or persons claiming under him or against the said John Eales, or any person or persons claiming under him, whereby the title to the said land of the said John Eales and those claiming under him might be prejudicially affected; or if the said plaintiff, his executors, or administrators, should, on the 21st day of July, 1853, pay to the defendant, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of £2000, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

There was a memorandum at the foot of the bond signed by the defendant, which was as follows: If the sum of £2000 and interest, be received by me under the above bond, I undertake to convey all my interest in the land as Mr. Osborne shall direct, without any encumbrance occasioned by me.

The plaintiff had on the 13th of July executed a conveyance of the land to the defendant with covenants, as was admitted by counsel on both sides, limited to the acts of the plaintiff and those claiming under him, but it was not delivered to the defendant till the execution of the bond, viz., on the 21st of July, 1852. The defendant then paid the plaintiff the £2000, or gave bills to that amount, and was let into possession. After this, Mrs. R. Terry instituted proceedings in Equity against the plaintiff and defendant for the recovery of the land, or failing that for the establishment of an equitable mortgage which she claimed to have on the land.

This suit had not been heard on the 21st of July, 1853, and nothing was done on that day either by the plaintiff or defendant with reference to the bond.

On the 16th of August, 1853, the plaintiff offered the defendant to pay the £2000 and interest, and to take a reconveyance of the land, and at the same time requested that the bond might be cancelled.

Mrs. R. Terry succeeded in the suit to the extent of being declared a mortgagee of the said land, and a large amount of principal money, and interest, amounting to nearly £4000 is due to her. The original bill prays that the defendant may be decreed either to retain or give up his purchase, and if he should give it up the plaintiff offers to repay the £2000 and interest on having the land conveyed to him, and that the bond may be cancelled.

The question is whether the original plaintiff by virtue of his bond was bound to pay the defendant the amount due to Mrs. Terry, as mortgagee, or whether upon payment by the plaintiff to the defendant of £2000 and interest, the defendant is not bound to reconvey the land and deliver up the bond to be cancelled. The defendant contends that the bond is in lieu and in the nature of a covenant of title, operating as an indemnity against this mortgage of Mrs. R. Terry; and the plaintiff that it was given to enable the defendant to recover the purchase money and interest, in case (as it happened) that the claim of Mrs. Terry had not been got rid of on the 21st of July, 1853, which purchase money and interest the plaintiff is ready to pay and to receive back the land. This suit became abated by the death of the original plaintiff, and his representatives are plaintiffs in the revived suit.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Gordon appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir William Manning, Mr. Darvall, and Mr. Blake for the defendant.

Of course the penalty of the bond is not forfeited to the full amount of £4000, because the condition was not fulfilled, but it must be considered as a security for the purpose for which it was given, and to that extent only can the penalty be enforced. The dispute is as to the object for which it was given, and as to this only.

For the purpose of this enquiry I must look at the words of the bond, and of the agreement at the foot of it, and I must consider the surrounding circumstances. Evidence has been given of a very loose character as to the intentions of the parties, and the opinions and ideas of the solicitors in the arrangement of the purchase and the making of the bond.

The plaintiff and defendant having agreed verbally for the purchase of the land at £2000 met together with their solicitors on the 10th of July, when the written agreement I have mentioned was entered into. At that meeting reference was made to the claim of M. Terry, which was thought but of little importance by the solicitors.

The parties and their solicitors gave contradictory evidence as to what was their intention with respect to the protection intended to be given against this claim, but it was arranged that a bond, not covenants for title as being objectionable in a conveyance, should be given to secure the defendant against it; the solicitor on one side states he intended the bond to be an indemnity, and in the nature of a covenant for title; the solicitor on the other side that he intended it to be a mode by which the defendant was to be enabled to rescind the contract if he should think fit, in case the claim of Mrs. R. Terry was not disposed of in a year. However, the bond, with the condition before stated, was the result. It seems that this mode of meeting the difficulty was not arranged till after the contract had been entered into. The bond was drawn by the defendant's solicitor, and approved of, with a slight alteration, by the plaintiff's solicitor.

If I should decide this case on the parol evidence given by the parties and their solicitors alone, I should be very much disposed to think that the parties did not enter into any agreement, that one party meant one thing and the other another, but this is the very thing the Statute of Frauds purposes to prevent. Though this evidence, having been received, cannot be rejected altogether, I shall give much more weight to the legitimate evidence which lies before me.

First, there is the bond itself, with the memorandum at the foot of it. Now, it is impossible, as it appears to me, for any person, putting aside all extraneous circumstances, to read this otherwise than as an option to the plaintiff to rescind the contract on the 21st of July, 1853, if he shall think his liability to discharge Mrs. R. Terry's claim such as he shall not desire to meet. If on that day he wishes to do so he can by repaying the purchase money, in which case the defendant is to reconvey the land. This rescission of the contract is one contingency on which the bond is to be void; the other is if there shall be no hostile claim on the estate on that day. The words appear to me to be quite plain.

Then is this consistent with surrounding circumstances? The defendant had purchased with knowledge of a claim to the estate, but which all parties thought little of; an indemnity and covenants for title to effect it were suggested; a bond ultimately arranged—the bond in question, prepared by one solicitor and approved of by the other; the covenants for title in the conveyance, confined to the acts of the vendor, and persons claiming under him, no trace of any arrangement by which the purchaser purchased at an under value or subject to an incumbrance, and the possession to be obtained for the purchaser at the vendor's expense. The whole arrangement seems consistent and reasonable in this view of the transaction. The plaintiff might rescind the contract on the 21st of July, 1853, if he thought from the state of the claim of Mrs. Terry it would be desirable.

Let us look at the other side of the question. The words of the bond, as I have said, are plain, and are they not inconsistent with the construction the plaintiff seeks to put on them? There is no option for the defendant to put an end to the contract expressed. "If the said Henry Osborne, his executors or administrators, shall, on the 21st of July, which will be in the year 1853, pay to the said John Eales, &c.," gives no option to the defendant; he could not get rid of the purchase, unless the plaintiff chose to pay the money. Then, was it not the plaintiff's duty, in the absence of all stipulation, as vendor, to get rid of this incumbrance? Both by the verbal and written contract the purchase money was £2000, the then value of the land; and why should it be thrown on the defendant (as would be implied if he were to have an option given him) to get rid of the contract in case Mrs. Terry's claim prospered. The contract was not conditional.

I can see nothing in the surrounding circumstances tending to this construction. A purchaser purchasing without any apparent intimation of taking the land subject to an incumbrance, is he to be presumed to do so?—*i. e.*, is he to waive all claim to having the incumbrance removed, and to all instruments of indemnity? Instead of obtaining this indemnity, which is the usual course with reference to purchases, he is, without any reason for it, to have merely a security to recover his purchase money in case the claim of Mrs. Terry should not have been cleared off, *i. e.*, it is to be held to be a contingent purchase, without any covenants beyond those against the vendor's acts. There is no ground for this supposition shewn.

The only possible ground that the plaintiff can urge with any show of reason, as it appears to me, for the relief he seeks, is that the bond does not express the intention of the parties, but the evidence as to this is as strong on one side as the other, and the Court could never set aside an instrument on such a ground, unless upon very different evidence from that now produced.

In this case there certainly is no mistake of either party as to the law; the mistake, if any, is a mistake *as to the facts*—one as to the intention of the plaintiff, not of both parties. Without saying that the Court will never give relief against a written instrument under such circumstances; yet, if it does, the mistake must be made out by evidence clear of all reasonable doubt. In the present case, I cannot say that to my mind the alleged mistake has been so made out. The bond itself is clear in its terms, and two solicitors, persons skilled in the law, settle it as it now stands; it is in conformity with what under the circumstances might have been expected, and with the agreement for the purchase. On the other side, there is the evidence of the plaintiff and his solicitor, not that there was a mistake in the instrument itself, either in the draft or engrossment, but in their understanding of the agreement, which was not, as they allege, put into writing in the terms they intended.

I must say that I prefer the evidence of the instrument in question, and the surrounding circumstances to the allegation of one of the parties, and his solicitor, made some time after the transaction took place. At all events, the plaintiff's evidence does not leave the case clear of all reasonable doubt.

Then the plaintiff urges that the forfeiture of the bond is to be relieved against in a court of equity. That the court will now allow him to perform the condition. I cannot, however, see any equitable ground for this. The parties cannot be placed in the same situation as they were in. It is not merely a matter of calculation, as in the case of the payment of interest or rent. The land, very likely, has altered in value, the agreement for the purchase was a matter of speculation. The land might have altered in value within the year. If a person were to give a bond for the delivery of 100 casks of tallow on a given day, the breach of the condition would not be relieved against except by reducing the penalty to the real damage incurred, which would be left to the judgment of a jury. The plaintiff had an option to get rid of the bargain on a certain day, of which privilege he does not avail himself, what equitable ground of relief is there. There is no fraud or surprise on the part of the defendant.

On the whole, I think the plaintiff has failed to establish his case, and I must dismiss the bill with costs unless the plaintiff wishes that it should be retained, and an issue directed to ascertain the amount in which the defendant is damnified, on payment of which the bond would be cancelled, but the costs of suit would still have to be paid by the plaintiff, and such a mode of proceeding would increase them.

MOORE V. CURTIS AND OTHERS.

The argument in this case was resumed, and the counsel for plaintiff having closed their addresses, the further hearing was (after some discussion) adjourned until the 1st of October.

COOMA GENERAL SESSIONS.

Thursday, August 30.

Before Henry Cary, Esq., Chairman.

Wednesday, the 29th, was the day appointed for holding these sessions, but the chairman being detained by inability to pass the Mulwarree Ponds near Goulburn, the magistrates present adjourned the Court until this day. Mr. Cary drove in about nine this morning, and opened the Court at ten.

There were four prisoners for trial. Mr. Forbes, the Crown Prosecutor, conducted the prosecutions.

John Brown alias Asherwood, was indicted for having "feloniously and violently stolen a pocket handkerchief, the property of Charles Milsom, from his person; and for having, together with a certain other person unknown immediately before the said robbery, feloniously struck, beat, and throttled the said Charles Milsom." George Scarlett, a detective officer, deposed to having apprehended the prisoner on the present charge; to having seen him in company with his supposed accomplice previous to the robbery; and to the prisoner's being identified by Mary Barker. Charles Milsom stated that he lived at Camden, and had brought a drayload of goods to Kiandra; on the evening of the 14th August he was at Mrs. Williams' boarding-house at New Providence, near Kiandra, when, as he had just gone out of the house, two men caught him by the throat and knocked him down; one of them put his hand in witness' pocket and took out an old pocket handkerchief; he called out for help, when his mates came up and his assailants ran away; he could not say that the prisoner was one of the men. Mary Barker deposed that she was at Mrs. Williams' on the evening in question, and saw the prisoner and another man in company together; she left the house, and the two men shortly followed; then the prosecutor came out and offered her something to drink; while she was talking to him, the one of the two men who was not in custody knocked the prosecutor down; he was a big man; the prisoner, she said, never offered to lay his hand on Milsom; she (the witness) was standing between them. Verdict, not guilty.

Patrick Kelly stood charged with having, on 14th of August, feloniously broken into the Church at Bombala, and feloniously and sacrilegiously stolen eight packages of sperm candles, the property of the parishioners. A second count laid the property as belonging to the Rev. John Steele, the rector of the parish of Bombala; and a third as belonging to the churchwardens. William Gemell, chief-constable at Bombala, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner, and when he did so he produced a knife, and asked the prisoner if it was his. The prisoner said he believed it was, for that he had lost one like it the night before when he was drunk. The witness then apprehended the prisoner on the charge of robbing the church. On taking him to the watch-house he examined his person, and found a fresh wound on the left side of his head, and one of older date on his hand. He also found in the prisoner's pocket four German matches similar to a larger number found near the church window. The witness also examined one of the church windows, and found that the woodwork of the vestry window had been cut through, and the window removed, the upper part of the window frame was still in its place, and had some hair on the projecting end. James Gull, schoolmaster, at Bombala, deposed, that, on Thursday, the 16th of August, he discovered that the vestry-window had been broken and torn out. He picked up the knife produced; he went into the vestry with the Rev. Mr. Steele, and there saw that the surplice had been torn down, a man's hand had been on it, and it was daubed with blood. John Steele, minister of Bombala, deposed that he went to the church on Thursday, the 16th instant; he found the vestry-window broken open, and his surplice and other robes on the floor; he discovered that six or eight pounds of sperm candles had been removed from the vestry; they were purchased by the churchwardens, but were in his (the witness's) charge, as he kept the keys of the church; on the upper part of the broken window sash there were three or four human hairs; there were foot-marks like the prisoner's outside, and on the basement stone of the window; if a person had got in at the window he must, according to the footmarks, have cut the left side of his head. The witness also found a box of matches, tumbled about the vestry table, like those produced. He had tried to purchase such matches in Bombala, but could find none of the same kind. Charles Ashenhan, a medical practitioner at Bombala, deposed that, on Friday, the 18th, he examined the prisoner's head and found a recent lacerated contusion of the scalp on the left side, made by a rough instrument. The prisoner's hand was also stained with blood, which might have been one day old, but not more. The chairman, in directing the jury, told them that the prisoner was indicted under an English Act of Parliament, of which he could not see the applicability in this colony. By the law of England the particular statute was held not to extend to dissenters' chapels, and as all sects were in this country on an equal footing, this law must be extended further than it was in England; or if applied only to members of the Church of England, must afford them a protection which was not accorded to other denominations. He, therefore, advised them, if they were satisfied that the prisoner was guilty, to convict him of the minor offence of stealing only. His Honor then minutely analysed the circumstantial evidence from which they were to determine whether or not the prisoner was the person who had broken into the Church, but even if they were satisfied on that point, they must further come to the conclusion that he had stolen the candles, for that was the main charge against him. The evidence on this point lay in a very small compass. It consisted of that of Mr. Steele only, who stated that he found six or eight pounds of sperm candles had been removed from the vestry. That was the whole. The Chairman added that he should have wished the witness had stated when he had last seen the candles in the vestry. Upon this Mr. Forbes applied to have Mr. Steele re-called and further examined, but his Honor remarked that he thought it unfair to an undefended prisoner to have the case for the prosecution supplemented, when the presiding judge, in the exercise of his proper functions, pointed out to the jury the weak, as well as the strong, parts of the case, for the Crown. The jury, however, if they pleased, might have any witness recalled for their own satisfaction. Upon this the jury wished to have Mr. Steele recalled, who, in answer to a question put by a juryman, said that he saw the candles the day before the robbery; that is, on the Wednesday; the witness added, in answer to a question by the chairman, that he was last in the church on the Sunday evening preceding at nine o'clock, and that he had given the keys to no one during the interval. The jury brought in a verdict of—"Not guilty."

George Sullivan was indicted for having feloniously and violently stolen from the person of James M'Fadden £5 in money, and a miner's license. Richard Musgrove, sergeant in the Sydney police, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner at a public-house in Kiandra, on the 31st of May last, on the present charge. He searched the prisoner, but found no money on him. James M'Fadden stated, that he was a digger at Kiandra, and that, on the 30th of May, as he was returning home from his work, he met the prisoner, and went with him to have a glass at Lemon's public-house. He afterwards, in the evening, went to Riley's public-house, and there met the prisoner, who ran him out by the back door, knocked him down with his face in the mud, kicked him, and beat him about the head. He felt the prisoner put his hand in his pocket, in which were a £5 note and a miner's license. The witness went back to Riley's house, but could not get admission. He lay under the eaves all night and gave information to the police in the morning. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

George Walker stood charged with having, together with another person unknown, violently stolen from the person of William Thorpe, twenty ounces of gold and other property. Mr. Freestone defended the prisoner. William Thorpe deposed that on the 16th of March last, as he was returning from Kiandra to his own home in the neighbourhood, he was followed by two men. He had two and a half ounces of gold dust in one bag, and about eighteen ounces in another. He had also in a purse a sovereign, one shilling, and a gold ring. The two men ran round and in front of him, and the prisoner asked him where Black Nat lived. He pointed out the place, when the prisoner's companion held him up by his arm round the neck, while the prisoner took out the gold, money, and ring from his pockets. They threw the witness down, and then ran away. The witness got up and ran after them, and at length overtook them. He was sure that the prisoner was the person who rifled his pockets. In cross examination, the witness stated that when he got up from the ground, the two men were about two hundred yards off, he lost sight of them for an instant over the brow of a hill. A man on horseback, who was not far off, rode after the other party but he escaped. The prisoner was afterwards apprehended at the camp. The jury after having retired for about half-an-hour returned, and asked if anything had been found on the prisoner which was identified by the prosecutor, and on being answered in the negative, immediately acquitted the prisoner.

When the trial was over the police produced the two bags of gold-dust, which were not produced on the trial, they were, it seems, picked up near the place where the prisoner was seen running, and handed to the police for safe custody; but that and other witnesses were not present, not having been bound in recognizances to appear and give evidence.

This terminated the business of the Sessions.

QUEENSLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Brisbane, August 29.—The second reading of the ministerial Land Bill was an order of the day for yesterday afternoon, and the occasion excited a good deal of interest, not only amongst members of the Assembly but the public—the small space appropriated to the latter as well as the approaches to the Chamber being crowded with listeners during the debate. The Colonial Secretary, in proposing the second reading of the bill, briefly reviewed its principal features; and alluding to a report that had been circulated to the effect that the Ministers intended to resign if the bill were rejected, said, that the report was totally without foundation, as the Ministers had had no consultation as to the course they would pursue in the event of such a contingency occurring. Mr. Macalister, in a vigorous speech, opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. A long debate then ensued, in which most hon. members took part, and at eleven o'clock the House, divided when the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of two. The numbers were 13 for and 11 against. The debate principally turned on the proposed upset price of the land, the Ministers and their supporters maintaining it at £1 per acre, and their opponents arguing for its reduction to 5s. In the minority, however, there were at least two members favourable to the higher rate, but who, nevertheless, voted against the bill on the ground of its deficiencies in other respects. A proposal was made by the member for East Moreton that the Government should withdraw the bill if Mr. Macalister withdrew his amendment, on the score that sufficient time had not been allowed for its consideration; but this proposition was rejected by the Colonial Secretary, who said, truly, that the question could not be new to any one, as it had been before the public for years. He also strongly pointed out the advantage of at once putting an end to the uncertainty on the subject which existed in the public mind. The clause of the bill which was viewed with the most suspicion by the squatters was that establishing agricultural reserves, and the power given to the Government to proclaim them wherever they choose. It was evidently feared that this power might sometimes be exercised over land forming part of squattages, and sundry hints were thrown out that these reserves could be best formed on the seaboard and on the banks of rivers near the coast, thus keeping them as far away as possible from the runs. The Colonial Secretary, who saw at once where the shoe pinched, and who well knows how to manage the squatters, calmed their apprehensions by admitting it to be desirable to define the localities within which it was proposed to establish reserves. We may now calculate with some certainty that a complete land system will be established during the present session, for the second reading of the principal measure having been passed, there is little chance of its being successfully opposed in its other stages. How long that system will remain in force is, however, another question.

The above is the only measure of importance that has been before Parliament since my last. The Council have made some amendments in the squatting bills, which I scarcely think will be adopted by the Assembly.

As was expected, Sir Charles Nicholson announced to the House on Thursday last that it was his intention within a few days to resign his office of President of the Council.

The presidency of the Council has been conferred on Captain O'Connell, and it is understood that Mr. Galloway will undertake the management of the Government business in that chamber.

The Assembly has made a commencement with the Estimates for 1861. The probable income is set down at £182,200, and the expenditure at £197,663, thus leaving a deficiency of £15,463. This deficiency will most likely rather be increased than diminished during the passing of the Estimates through committee, as many members are sure to bring forward requests for local appropriations, all of which it will be difficult to refuse.

A public meeting was held on Friday evening last to consider the land bills last introduced by the Ministers. The Mayor occupied the chair, and there was a pretty good attendance of citizens. An invitation had been sent to the members for the city, and also for the district of East Moreton, but they declined to attend on the ground that their position as members of the Legislature made it unadvisable for them to do so. The persons who addressed the meeting spoke strongly in condemnation of the land bills, with the exception of Mr. Robert Cribb, who defended them, or rather attempted to do so, for, as is invariably the case at these public meetings, when any one attempts to propound views at variance with those of the majority, he was not permitted to give full expression to his opinions. The two features in the land bills more particularly condemned, were the retention of the present upset price of £1 per acre, and the system of sale by auction, although the latter is, to some extent, done away with by the bill. Notwithstanding the emphatic condemnation pronounced by the meeting on these two features of the proposed land measures, there can be no question that there is a large and influential class of the population in favour of both. The meeting passed resolutions strongly opposing the bills, and agreed to a petition to the Assembly, in which it is affirmed "that it is absolutely necessary that the upset price of land should be reduced to 5s., without auction, occupation the sole condition, in order to enable the colony, with any prospect of success to compete with Canada and New Zealand in the great emigration market."

The select committee appointed early in the session to report upon the present state of the judicial establishment of Queensland have given in their report.

The recommendations of the committee, however, involve too large an expense for so young a colony, especially as it has been all along supposed that one Judge besides discharging his official duty has abundant spare time at his disposal. At the same time much public dissatisfaction, if not injustice, arises from things remaining as at present. In the first place, as there is only one Judge, there is no appeal from his civil, criminal, equitable, ecclesiastical, and insolvency jurisdiction except to himself, a state of things which is rather awkward and far from satisfactory. In the second place, during his Honor's absence on circuit, no writs of capias or probates of wills can be issued; no surrender of insolvent estates can be accepted, or estates compulsorily sequestrated; and, to crown all, during such absence the Habeas Corpus Act is virtually suspended. The adoption of the report was under consideration on Friday, but the House was counted out before any conclusion was arrived at. It was again on the paper for yesterday, but was postponed on account of the time occupied in discussing the Land Bill.

A report has been current for some days that the member for East Moreton was to be appointed Minister for Lands and Works. I am not aware that there is any real foundation for the rumour. It appears that a document is in course of signature by such of the hon. member's constituents as approve of it, calling upon him, in the event of his supporting the bill for the alienation of Crown lands now before the Assembly, to resign his seat agreeably to the pledge given by him on the hustings. The hon. member, however, having voted against the second reading of the bill, it may be presumed that the letter will be withheld if it had not previously been delivered.

Captain O'Connell has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Queensland Volunteer Rifle Brigade, and the officers commanding the several troops are to communicate with him in that capacity.

The inhabitants of Maryborough are about to petition for the incorporation of that town.

The trial of the prisoner Woods, charged with committing a murder on the Burnett, has been postponed until next sessions on the application of his counsel. The application was based on the absence of the medical witness, who was expected, on cross-examination, to give important evidence on the prisoner's behalf.

The Clarence is to replace the Tamar on the northern line, the latter proceeding to Sydney. The Clarence will leave to-morrow on her first trip to the north. The brig Express, it is expected, will be towed up to the wharf to-day. The new river steamer Ipswich is daily looked for, and is expected to form a creditable addition to our river fleet.

We have had beautiful weather for the last two or three weeks, but steady, although, as yet, not heavy rain set in this morning, with every prospect of its continuance for some time.

The second reading of the Occupied Crown Lands Leasing Bill is an order of the day for this evening. This measure certainly confers many advantages on the squatting community. For instance, the occupiers of land for grazing purposes within the settled districts, according to the present classification, and to whom it has been considered impolitic hitherto to grant leases of a longer duration than one year, will by the bill obtain a tenure of five years with a pretty good prospect of its perpetual renewal. As was anticipated, the squatters are supreme in both Houses; but whether this is a misfortune to a colony in which the pastoral is as yet the only interest, I am not prepared to say.

Saturday, September 1st.

The Tamar left on Wednesday, but returned to the wharf last night, having been prevented from going to sea by the state of the weather. It is intended that she shall resume her voyage to-morrow, if the weather clear up, and in that presumption I add a postscript to my former communication.

It has rained incessantly since early on Wednesday morning, the 29th, and I have no doubt that it has been blowing hard outside, although here we have not had much wind as yet.

A good deal of excitement has been created by the Ministerial Land Bill; the second reading of which I announced. One of the members for Brisbane, Mr. Jordan, has given notice of a motion for its postponement during the present session, and many persons doubt the ability of Ministers to carry it through committee. But if they persevere with it, as it is believed they intend to do, there appears to be every probability that they will carry it through both Houses. The delay in the settlement of the question is having a bad effect on the land sales, and as our income is but limited, and drawn from but a few sources, a large deficiency in one of the principal items composing it is a serious consideration, and, I have no doubt, has a powerful effect in urging the Ministers to have the land policy settled without loss of time. Of course it may be said, that, even if the measure pass with so small a majority, the people will not view it as establishing a permanent land system, but it will at least be a step in that direction, and ought to secure a corresponding amount of public confidence.

The report of the judicial committee has been rejected by a majority of 13 to 10.

The amendments of the Council in the "Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Bill," and in the "Tenders Regulation Bill" have been considered by the Assembly. Some of them have been adopted and others rejected, and the bills sent back to the Council.

A man named Harropp, alias Frith, alias Captain Roscoe, has been apprehended in Brisbane by the police on a warrant issued by the police magistrate of Sydney, and I suppose has been or will be forwarded to that city. While here, one or more charges have been preferred against the prisoner of issuing false cheques. He was allowed bail, himself in £80, and two sureties in £40 each.

The Clarence left for the Northern Ports on Thursday, but was lying at Moreton Island when the Tamar returned, being detained there by the state of the weather.

The Rev. George Wight will preach his farewell sermon in the Congregational Church to-morrow, previous to his departure for England, and a farewell meeting will be held at the same place on Monday evening. Mr. Griffiths, of Maitland, they say is to succeed him.

Public opinion is much divided as to the price of land, whether it should be 5s. or 20s. On referring to the *estimates* and comparing the revenue estimated to be derived from land sales with the expense of the Survey office, it appears that every acre sold will cost 8s. or thereabouts. Either, therefore, the advocates of cheap land must submit to a great sacrifice of revenue if they succeed in bringing their theory into practice, or a much cheaper system of surveying must be introduced. The plan of "agricultural reserves" provided for in the bill is also much discussed. Although this may be a ready method of giving the intending agriculturist possession of a farm, yet as the selection of reserves is to be made by the Government, or by their surveyors, a difference of opinion may arise between them and the intending settler as to the fittest localities for such selections. The agriculturist ought to know best what are the fittest fields for his operations, and, if possible, he ought to be left to select them.—Otherwise these reserves give him many great advantages and facilities in establishing himself on a farm.

A public meeting was held this evening in the School of Arts, for the purpose of taking into consideration the immediate and urgent necessity of enrolling and *organising* a Volunteer Rifle Corps, for the defence of the city. The chair was occupied by the Mayor. Although the evening was rainy, and the streets in a wretched state, the meeting was both numerously and respectably attended, and, upon the whole, the importance of the object aimed at appeared to be pretty generally recognised, and a greater desire was shown to carry it out than I ever saw manifested at any previous similar gathering. The meeting was addressed by two of the members for the city, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Blakeney, by his Honor the Judge, and by other gentlemen, who all urged upon those present the necessity of arming for the protection of their lives and property as they might be called upon at a moment's warning to defend both. Resolutions were passed establishing a volunteer rifle corps, and at the conclusion of the proceedings all who were inclined were invited to come forward and enrol their names. I am happy to say that numbers availed themselves of the invitation, and if one may form a judgment from the initiatory proceedings, the movement is likely to prove successful. Mr. Justice Lutwyche aroused in a very remarkable degree the patriotism of the audience by reciting with much effect, at the conclusion of his address, the stirring lines of Macaulay, describing the raising of the royal standard on the approach of the Armada.

The Tamar will leave early to-morrow morning if the weather be at all moderate. I find that the Clarence also came up to the wharf to wait for better weather. She has a large cargo on board as well as a great number of passengers. The trade between Brisbane and the Northern ports is evidently fast increasing.

A further decline of 20s. has taken place in the price of flour. The best Sydney is now selling at £24 per ton, but sales are limited and stocks are light.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Monday Morning, September 3.—You were, I doubt not, startled on Wednesday morning last by the important but painful intelligence I was called upon to send you by the wires. My telegram of the previous night spoke only of a mob—and mobs are common enough in Melbourne. I was among that mob just before sending off my despatch, and I saw nothing in the conduct of its component parts to lead me to think that violence would be attempted. Just one hour afterwards and strips of red ribbon were handed about by a designing and dangerous demagogue to an infuriated crowd, excited by an hour's bellowing from the "leaders of the people."

A meeting in the Eastern Market had been convened for Monday evening, the 27th instant, according to the advertisements to "express an opinion on the refusal of the Governor to grant to Messrs. Heales and Duffy the power of appeal to the country in the event of finding themselves factiously obstructed in carrying the land bill, or resorting to the Orders in Council." Close upon 4000 persons were present, and about 8 o'clock the chair was taken by Dr. Hunter, M.L.A. The speakers were Messrs. Walsh, Wilson Gray, Crews, Brodie of Geelong, Ackrell, and Don. The speeches contained the stereotyped abuse of the squatters, the *Argus*, and a corrupt oligarchy, especially spiced on this occasion with deprecations of his Excellency the Governor's conduct, in "standing between the people and their hopes." *Peaceful* allusions were made to the absence of the military in New Zealand, and to rifles and knowing how to use them, &c., &c. The great point of the evening was an invitation from Mr. Crews to the meeting, "to appear, every man, at six or seven o'clock the next evening, in Parliament Yard, or perhaps, as after all an attempt would be made to adjourn the House, five o'clock would be the best hour."

As the result proved the pacific appeals made to the passions of the people, were not made in vain, and the 28th August will be long remembered in the colony. At the usual hour for the assembling of Parliament numerous knots of working men were standing about the parliamentary reserve, evidently in anticipation of some demonstration of an unusual kind. A large number were present with tickets of admission to the House, so that the entrances were slightly crowded. Shortly after five o'clock, the crowd which had been gradually increasing, and by this time numbered about two thousand, became somewhat uproarious, and their groans, hootings, and cheers, distinctly heard within the House, gave evidence that violence might shortly be expected. When the Assembly adjourned for refreshment, the crowd rushed down to the Eastern Market, and were addressed by Messrs. Wilson Gray and Crews. They were told that the lands were their inalienable right—that the squatters were nothing more than mere robbers, and that they had only to speak out that night, and Parliament would be frightened into conceding all and everything. Wilson Gray made some of his usual mis-statements (that is too mild a term) about individual members of both Houses, against whom the excited mob roared out their rage at their leader's call; and Wilson Gray's vanity was tickled. He was "King of the Commons," with death to his enemies hanging on his lips.

So soon as the parliamentary business had recommenced, the mob, worked up to a pitch of excitement, returned to the reserve, surrounded the entrances, and endeavoured to force admission into the House. The small body of police present acted with the greatest forbearance, and quietly endured the most galling insults. They were reinforced about eight, as the mob was greatly increased; stones began to fly about, windows were broken, and the wooden entrance porch of the Assembly, a temporary structure, began to give way.

A detachment of troopers now rode into the reserve, headed by Captain Dana, and were immediately greeted with a shower of road metal, of which there was unfortunately a large quantity in the neighbourhood. A trooper, named Armstrong, was knocked from his horse and much injured. Constable Alexander was also so much hurt, that on his being taken into the house, the medical men expressed their opinion that there was but little chance of his recovery. At this juncture the Solicitor-General, an excitable little man, entered the house and reported that the mob were endeavouring to force their way in, and that they had been addressed by Mr. Wilson Gray. Mr. Verdon, Mr. Ireland, and others came in at a rapid pace and reported that wounded policemen were being brought into the basement of the building every minute. A scene of excitement ensued. Gray sat on his seat like a panic-stricken cur. It was proposed out of compassion to the small body of police to adjourn the House. Mr. Speaker Murphy called members to a sense of their position. He said, with much feeling and warmth, that the House had a solemn duty to perform, and he trusted they were determined to perform that duty, and that no threat, no tumult, nothing short of their forcible expulsion from the House, would deter them from doing their duty. As the riotous people were now hurling stones at the entrance and smashing the windows of the building Captain Standish, who had been instructed by the Chief Secretary to clear the reserve, now proceeded to do so. The police, who had hitherto been unarmed, had in the meantime been supplied with batons, and led by sub-inspectors Branigan and Weldar and supported by the troopers, they charged the mob towards the gates and precipitately dispersed them. A succession of volleys of stone was now thrown at the police, the fence was broken, and the conduct of the mob became so outrageous that the former were at length ordered to use their batons. Two thousand of the valiant might now be seen flying before a handfull of police, we believe about eighty in number, and the physical force problem was solved. With the exception of stones occasionally thrown, and a *few* groans and hisses, the demonstration was at an end. Just at this time (about ten o'clock), inspector Winch, accompanied by twenty constables, armed with carbines, appeared on the ground, and were drawn up facing the reserve gates. The Riot Act was read by Dr. Eades, the Mayor, who received the cheers of the bystanders. The attention of the rioters now became drawn to the different members who were seen leaving the House. Mr. Higgins, the railway contractor, unfortunately bore sufficient resemblance in form to Mr. O'Shanassy to be mistaken for him by the mob, and was pursued to the Excelsior Hotel, where he found an asylum. A magistrate (Mr. Curtain) was much ill-treated; and Mr. Thomson, M.L.C. for Gipps Land, was attacked, but was rescued by some respectable working men, who had become mixed up with the mob. Mr. Verdon was struck with a stone, but making a stand and reasoning with his pursuers, he was suffered to proceed. Several arrests were made, and a few wounded persons were taken to the neighbouring chemists' shops. The forbearance of the police is shown by the *fact* that but two persons wounded in the affray, and those but slightly, were taken to the hospitals. Of the police, in addition to constables Armstrong and Alexander, seriously hurt, Captain Dana and Inspectors Branigan and Weldon were slightly hurt, but did not quit their posts. Eight of the wounded constables were conveyed on the following day to the depôt. Whilst the rioting was taking place out of doors, an assault upon Dr. Hunter was made in the refreshment-room by Mr. Frank Stephen, an attorney. The latter, who, it is said, had been sacrificing to Bacchus, took umbrage at a remark made by the disciple of Esculapius respecting a wounded policeman, and consequently planted his fist in the doctor's eye. Carpenter of Wandurang was excited the next day to hurt his knuckles on the thick skull of L. L. Smith, of pill notoriety, and of another less reputable.

If we are to judge from the crestfallen appearance and subdued manner of the Corner heroes on the following day, it will be a long time before they again advocate physical force or preach the charms of a rifle to a mob who have doubtless learnt by this time to appraise them and their opinions at something approaching to their true value. The disgraceful scenes we have here recorded have still been productive of good, for have they not been the means of showing to these demagogues that there are hundreds, yea thousands, of respectable men of all classes ready at a moment's notice to support the legitimate authority against any amount of rabble which can be brought against them? The next general election will, it is more than probable, drive these men back to that obscurity from which they should never have emerged.

Renewed rioting was anticipated on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, but the preparations made to quell any disturbance, and the demonstration of popular feeling which has been quietly taking place at the town, has had its effect; and the members were suffered to enter and leave the House without molestation.

One thing very characteristic of mob-orators and "leaders of the people" has transpired. Crews, the man who invited them to the meeting—"Come one, come all, and fill the Parliament yard"—was quietly at home in the bosom of the Crews family while the riot was going on. He had a horse kept standing around an adjacent corner upon which he mounted four seconds after the crash of the first window, rode express to the railway station, and only recovered his breath as he arrived at the St. Kilda station.

All true lovers of liberty will notice with gratification the course taken by the country Press of Victoria at this crisis. Every journal in the country, and every serial have denounced the movement in the most vigorous language. Wilson Gray bawled out that "the mining districts was with them to a man." The mining districts reply to him through their organs that he "lies in his throat." His own constituency of Rodney sends an indignantly worded requisition for his immediate resignation, and reminds him of his pledge to give up his trust if called upon to do so. Wilson Gray shows no sign of budging though. How will he explain himself when next he faces "the people" at the Eastern Market?

Of the events which have happened since I have kept you informed by telegraph—the Council and the Assembly have arranged a conference, at which six members of each House will meet and deliberate. The prayer of the public is that the result will be the passing of the Land bill, very much in the same shape as it last left the Assembly. The Nicholson Cabinet must then retire to make room for a stronger and more useful one.

From the Melbourne papers to same date, we quote as follows:—

The *Herald* of Monday says: Although the interest the Second Australian Champion Sweepstakes created in Melbourne was not comparable with the intense excitement which prevailed twelve months ago when the race was run in this city, the sporting community talked of nothing else during Saturday, and towards noon the various public houses were filled with persons talking over the probabilities of the race. Flying Buck was in considerable force, and a great rush was made to get on him at the last moment by persons who had laid heavily, or, in sporting parlance, had taken liberties with the favourite. Even money was laid in some instances, and the largest odds obtainable was five, and in some instances six to four. The result of the race, which was known a little after three o'clock on Saturday, took every body by surprise, and the bad running of Flying Buck, and the accident which occurred to Mainstay, caused a very general feeling of disappointment.

The *Argus* states that the following petition is being extensively signed in Rodney:—"To Wilson Gray, M.L.A. We, the undersigned electors for the district of Rodney, disapproving of your recent conduct in the Legislative Assembly, and in the Eastern Market, and considering the same unbecoming our representative or the action of a gentleman, hereby call on you to resign your seat, in pursuance to your pledge at your election, as we have no belief in physical force, but some respect to our political position," &c.

The various rifle companies paraded on Saturday, in the Prince's Bridge Reserve, and the event, owing to the enjoyable weather which prevailed, and owing also, and probably in great measure, to the exciting circumstances of the week, drew together a large number of spectators. The whole of the companies connected with Melbourne and its suburbs were represented on the occasion, though some of them, from the fact of the counter demonstration on the part of the special constables, and from some misunderstanding as to the time of muster, did not show in such numbers as might have been expected. The total force on the ground was, however, between 300 and 400.

Adverting to the meeting held on the invitation of the Mayor, for the proper organization of the special constabulary force, the *Argus* of the 3rd instant remarks:—"What the Mayor of Melbourne has aptly termed a "counterpoise" to the outrages of Tuesday last took place at the Exhibition Building on Saturday afternoon. The Mayor had invited the special constables, who had lately been sworn in to preserve peace and order, to meet him at that place, so that some plan of organization might be adopted, and by the way in which that invitation was responded to, some notion of the popularity of the movement may be gained. Some 1500 or 1600 persons assembled, and among them might be noticed representatives of every important class, high and low, in our city. One peculiarity, however, being remarkable—that those who belonged to the working-classes showed by their dress and air their connexion with the better orders of their confraternity. By far the larger proportion of the assemblage was, however, composed of the "better" classes of society. The enthusiasm of those present was boundless. They cheered the Queen, the Mayor, and the Speaker right lustily, adopted without a word the proffered system of organisation according to the electoral districts and divisions, formed themselves into groups representing the districts, and elected their inspectors with a speed and promptitude that contrasted strangely with the usual practice of public assemblages.

The last of the services at the Theatre Royal was conducted on Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Baptist minister, the same gentleman who gave the first lecture in connection with the services. As usual, the interior of the building was crammed to the ceiling. Mr. Taylor took for his text the 1st Epistle to Timothy, 1st chapter, 11th verse—"The glorious Gospel of the blessed God." He was listened to with the deepest attention; and his words, uttered in the clearest tone, were heard most distinctly in every part of the building. The lecture was altogether one of the most successful that has been delivered at the theatre.—*Age.*

The same paper states that the Mounted Rifles mustered in stronger force than they have previously done in St. Kilda Park, on Saturday. They are now becoming numerous, and will shortly proceed to the election of some of their officers.

A nugget, weighing forty-eight ounces was on Thursday, as we learn from yesterday's *Ballarat Star*, found in the Surprise Claim, Smythesdale.

In the Legislative Assembly on the 31st ultimo, Mr. Embling obtained leave to introduce a bill for the prevention of habitual drunkenness. He explained that he proposed to introduce the American system of treating drunkenness.

The constables wounded in the disturbance on Tuesday night, in front of the Parliament House, were all reported to be doing well at a late hour on Friday. Nothing reliable can be stated of the number or condition of those who were hurt among the mob. A somewhat singular fact is, that only two persons have applied for medical aid at the Melbourne Hospital.—*Argus.*

The *Age* reports that a disgraceful exhibition of personal violence between two members of the Legislature occurred on the evening of the 29th ultimo, in the public street, immediately outside the enclosure of the Parliament House. Mr. Carpenter and Dr. L. L. Smith are the persons who signalised themselves in this way which is at once a reproach to the persons themselves, and a reflection upon the *status* and conduct of public men. On leaving the House, at the refreshment hour an altercation, from what cause we know not, sprung up between the two members, and ended in a regular fight between them—blows being struck on either side with a violence, and a good will quite Gregsonian in its character. No serious personal damage ensued, we believe, to either of the combatants, from their mutual violence, except the damage to their own characters, and to their reputation as decent members of society.

The *Argus* reports that a matter of some interest to those connected with the shipping interest was brought before the Vice-Admiralty Court of Victoria on the 28th ultimo, his Honor the Chief Justice presiding. It appeared that the captain of the ship Black Eagle, while staying at Rio de Janeiro, on his voyage from Glasgow to Melbourne, had borrowed money on a bottomry bond, the result being the arrest of the ship in February last by the attorney of the obligees shortly after her arrival in this colony. The captain, fearing for the safety of the valuable cargo, had, however, continued in possession of the vessel, with three seamen and a boy, whom he had hired for the purpose. £2000 had been paid into Court as the purchase money of the vessel; and among other minor applications, Sir George Stephen applied for the wages and sustenance of the said captain and seamen. Various arguments were heard in support of the application, but the court held that the captain could only get his remedy as against his owners, as he had not been authorised by the sheriff. The effect of this decision will be that, if a ship is once arrested, the master is not justified, however valuable may be her cargo, in taking measures for her protection until the sale, except by the specific authority of the sheriff, or he does so at his own peril.

Whether diamonds will ever form a prominent feature in our exports is quite a matter for speculation; but the fact of their frequent discovery is established. Mr. H. Grimes, mining surveyor for the

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Spring Creek division of the Beechworth mining district, in his monthly report of July last, says:—" At the El Dorado they are progressing rather slowly. Kneebone and Co.'s claim is paying the splendid returns that it has always been doing. They have found a stone, believed to be a diamond, in their ground. More than one diamond have been already found upon the Woolshed Creek (of which the El Dorado is a continuation), and in all likelihood many will be brought to light. The great difficulty of observing them while the soil is being sluiced prevents their being obtained in greater numbers."

A notable instance of successful "sharping" came before the City Court on the 27th, in which a man named Michael M'Coy charged one Joseph Brown, *alias* "Broom Jack," with swindling him out of £28. The parties met accidentally, Brown pretending to some acquaintance with his intended victim, and subsequently they were joined by two other men, evidently confederates with Brown. After drinking together, a pack of cards was introduced, from which, while one of the three went out of the room, another removed all the black cards, or appeared to do so. M'Coy noticed the action, and, with mingled stupidity and knavery, thought to turn it to his own account. In conjunction with the man who had picked the cards, he kept on betting on the red, but to his astonishment, black cards continually turned up, and he lost by degrees £28. He imagined that by betting on the same colour as the man who had appeared to remove the black cards he must win, whereas, this man being in the secret, of course only feigned to lose his money.—*Argus*.

The *Herald* reports that a man was found on Thursday in the Richmond paddock in a state of extreme destitution, with a rope round his neck, as if he had been attempting to strangle himself. He died on Sunday, in the Hospital. Neither the name nor any other particulars respecting the deceased have been ascertained.

The *Argus* says: "Ernani" was performed at the Theatre Royal, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, to an excellent audience. The re-appearance of M. Emile Coulon in the character of the King, was welcomed with every demonstration of satisfaction by the audience, with whom this clever singer and performer has always been a favourite.

On Sunday last, at noon (says the *Age*), the detective police of Melbourne succeeded in effecting the arrest of no less than fifty-three Chinese engaged in gambling, together with cards, dice, dominoes, counters, and all the implements and property of their occupation. The scene of operations lay in the building formerly known as "Tattersall's," between Little Bourke and Lonsdale streets, but now occupied as a Chinese store. This store is let off in compartments to different occupiers, and two of the compartments have been for some time past occupied for gambling purposes. From information received, the police were led to suspect that such was the case, and on Sunday five powerful men, Messrs. Neil, Wolf, John and James, Williams, and Edwards, broke in upon them. At first the Chinese endeavoured to fight their way out, but finding some seven or eight constables in the rear, they surrendered at discretion. Detective Edwards immediately on entering made a rush at "the bank," securing it and the et ceteras, together with the banker, Chan Yong, a man of extraordinary energy and intelligence. Not at all disposed to let go his spoil, he at first showed fight, and up to the last moment of his incarceration proved very unruly. From the one compartment twenty-eight prisoners were removed, and, in charge of some seven or eight constables, conveyed through the streets to the watchhouse. The same process was then repeated with the other compartment, from which twenty-six persons were extracted, of whom Kim Lock, Ah Chow, and Gee Chin appeared to be the bank proprietary. On their examination a large quantity of money, gold, and notes was found on these principals. The gold was contained in small bags, and is believed to be, much of it, spurious.

A Chinese festival is thus noticed by the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*:—" Saturday last being the anniversary of the birthday of Hong Wong, one of the numerous gods of the Chinese, the Celestials made great rejoicings in honour of his godship. Fireworks were exploded, speeches made, and dozens of pigs sacrificed to display the homage of his followers. On Sunday there was a large attendance of the Chinese at the cemetery, for the purpose of worshipping the departed souls of their relatives who died through the instrumentality of the above Hong Wong, who is represented as a monster of vengeance unless appeased by sacrificial ceremonies."

THE COUNTRY PRESS ON THE RIOT.—The whole of the provincial papers reprobate in the strongest terms the physical force demonstration of Tuesday last. The instigators and abettors of that miserable outrage are without an apologist and without a friend, in the press of this colony. On the gold-fields and in the rural districts, the feeling of indignation which has been aroused is equally deep, and is expressed with equal emphasis. The good sense of the country revolts against the impudent pretensions of a Melbourne mob to overawe the Legislature, and to dignify its senseless clamours with the title of public opinion. Mr. Wilson Gray and his friends are accustomed to represent themselves as the victims of a cruel persecution, instituted by journals which are either the "stipendiary" organs of a corrupt Administration or the servile instruments of a visionary association; but we do not suppose that it ever entered into the heated brain of the member for Rodney to imagine that the whole of the newspapers in this colony had leagued together for the purpose of demolishing his small remnant of political reputation or had been bought over by some fabulously rich and stupendously acute organisation, to thwart the policy and damage the character (if character it has) of the Convention. If no such confederacy exists, and if the provincial newspapers are to be regarded as the accurate and authentic exponents of public opinion in the districts in which they circulate, there is no escape from the conclusion, that Mr. Wilson Gray, and Messrs. Hunter, Don, and Crews, are at this moment denounced, distrusted, and despised by all classes in all parts of Victoria. "Mr. Gray, Mr. Don, and the rest of that lot," writes the *Bendigo Advertiser*, "are the proper persons to be in gaol, rather than their half-besotted ignorant followers." "The reputation of the whole colony is tainted and tarnished," writes the *Mount Alexander Mail*, "by this wretched exhibition—this miserable mimicry of a Parisian *émeute*. This is not liberty, but license." The *Ballarat Star* declares, on the part of the miners of that district, that "they would, if necessary, volunteer to defend the dignity of Parliament by acting as special constables to keep metropolitan scoundrelism in check;" and the *Times* protests against the tyranny attempted to be established by the noisy demagogues of the Eastern Market. The *Ovens Constitution* demands that the ringleaders of the riot should be expelled from the Assembly; while the *Tarrangower Times* hopes that the "truculent knaves" will be "soundly trounced," and is "confident that with the working men of the gold-fields but one opinion will be expressed, and that will be to adjudge him (Mr. Don) a gallows as high as Haman's." The *Maryborough Advertiser* discerns in the riot a premature exposure of the "plots of the sedition-mongers," and a satisfactory evidence of the attachment of the great body of the people to the principles of law and order. The *Kyneton Observer* is of opinion that "the scandalous *émeute* is calculated not only to disgrace our national character, but to impede the progress of liberal legislation;" and the *Geelong Advertiser* condemns the conduct of the rioters with the most forcible epithets to be found in the dialect of the district. In fact, we can recall to mind no occasion upon which there has been such a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the journals of this colony on any one subject, as prevails in reference to this disgraceful riot.—*Argus*.

THE STATESMAN'S LIFE.—When English statesmen were responsible to the king or nobody, they lived a different life from their successors who had a parliament to manage, and from those modern successors who are responsible to Parliament in a fuller sense than at any former time. Ancient statesmen had an easier life of it—in all respects, perhaps, but that of dependence on the favour of the monarch. Modern statesmen have more wear and tear to endure, with less showy and more rare rewards, but not less substantial and heartfelt satisfactions. The anxieties to which they are subject are different from those of old times; and so are their maladies and modes of living and dying. It may indeed be doubted whether the life of the British statesman of the nineteenth century has ever been lived in any former time or other country. —*Miss Martineau, in Once a Week*.

INSCRIPTION ON A TURKISH STREET FOUNTAIN.—"Rest, O traveller, for this is the fountain of enjoyment—rest here, as under the shadow of the plane tree, for this roof casts a shade as deep as that of the cypress, but with more of joy. Ask one day of the angels in Eden if this water is not as delicious as the rivers of that garden, or as the stream of Zemzem. Sultan Achmed, the second Alexander,—he whose glory is the sun, and his generosity perpetually increasing, like the tree of life—has reared this kiosk and stamped it with his signet ring. This water flows unceasingly, like his benevolence, as well for the king as the beggar, wise man, and the fool. The first of all the blessings of Allah is water."—*All the Year Round*.

MRS. JELLICOE'S MISTAKES.

IN a semi-detached villa residence, one of a long file of similar abodes lining a road uniting Notting Hill with Kensington, lived the Jellicoes—most respectable people. The house was neat and compact, with that slight drawback about it which attaches itself more or less to all semi-detached edifices where the fireplaces are constructed back to back, and which exhibits itself in the curious phenomenon, that whenever a fire is lighted in the front parlour of No. 1, the smoke always comes down the chimney of the back-parlour of No. 2., and so on through all the rooms in the house. But this admitted—and I think that full justice has never yet been rendered to the singular ingenuity of the British builder who first effected this contrivance—the house was convenient and pleasant enough, with the regulation oak-graining in the parlours, and bird's-eye maple in the drawing-rooms, with white crockery door-handles and finger-plates, marble-paper in the hall, a small garden in front, a large one in the rear, terminating in a part-Gothic, part-Chinese, part-beehive, and wholely Cockney summer-house; a flight of very white steps, evergreens in pots masking the kitchen windows, a mahogany-painted door, and a bronze knocker and foot-scraper of *cinque cento* design. The Jellicoes were generally regarded as "well to do." Mr. Jellicoe was a stock-broker and substantial capitalist. There was nothing Stock Exchangey or risky, or uncertain, about Mr. Jellicoe. "James never speculates," Mrs. Jellicoe was always saying, although, to do her justice, she understood as little about her husband's business as any wife ever did, and that is saying a good deal; but the statement conveyed to her mind a consolatory sense of repose, and safeness, and solidity. "James never speculates." "I made my money, such as it is," Jellicoe would occasionally confess, when melted little by that superb port he produced on high days only—"I made my money in the great Capel Court year. You know when I mean as well as any man. Ah, that *was* a time! I never bought a share for myself—all my transactions were for others, and my commissions amounted to—well, a very tidy little sum, I can tell you." So Jellicoe. I know there are others who doubt the *facts* of this statement; they say that Jellicoe always secured allotments of shares when they were worth having, and though he did not hold them long, always managed to sell at a profit. I don't know how this may be: perhaps, when he thought his success pretty certain, he did not call it speculating; but when there was that frightful fall in guaranteed Michigans and Ohios, I, for one, observed that Jellicoe looked a little alarmed. But, after all, that is neither here nor there.

Mr. Jellicoe always left Notting Hill by the nine o'clock omnibus, returning home to dinner at six o'clock. He was a punctual man, and had never been known to miss the omnibus, or to come home late for dinner. If the cook could not have that meal ready at the appointed hour, she was dismissed Mr. Jellicoe's service. About time and about *money* he was a jealous disciplinarian. The rumour went that Jellicoe kept account of his own personal expenditure even by double entry; that he closed his books strictly at the end of the year, and drew up a balance-sheet of his assets and liabilities. He was always, it would seem, prepared for bankruptcy—the secret for success in which art seems to be, that you shall be as careless as you like with your money so long as you are careful with your books. Jellicoe was ready at any moment to place his schedule in the hands of the commissioner, and take the necessary oath about it forthwith. Now, if there was a brier in the flowery path of Mrs. Jellicoe's married life, it was in reference to this martinent scrupulousness of Jellicoe's with regard to money. She was, generally speaking, a happy woman,—a largely framed, amply covered, serene, sedate, comfortable woman, with a snug home, an affectionate husband, and a group of robust, hearty children about her; but that auditing of her housekeeping book by Jellicoe! She was not a clever woman; still, she had learned the use of the globes and Persian painting; she had acquired French from a Parisian, and singing from a member of the Royal Academy; as a school-girl, she had worked one of the most elaborate samplers that ever was seen, crowded with alphabets, stars, yew-trees, fireworks, paroquets, and wreaths of flowers; but she was open to the charge of arithmetical deficiencies, which became the more appalling in the exaggerated view it pleased Jellicoe to take of the matter of figures. Mrs. Jellicoe was not a good accountant, and the consequent occasional *hiatus* and confusions appearing in the housekeeping-books were the subject of serious discussion between Mrs. Jellicoe and her lord. Usually, the Jellicoes, after the withdrawal to rest of their children, passed together evenings remarkable, if not for liveliness, at any rate for placidity. Apart from his newspaper, of which institution he was a thoroughly British devotee, Mr. Jellicoe was not a great reader. Still, he subscribed to the great bibliotheca in New Oxford-street, and as he seldom changed his books, was probably one of the librarian's most esteemed customers. There was generally a novel in process of perusal by Mr. and Mrs. Jellicoe, and of this a chapter was read every evening after the children had gone to bed. They steadily took up the book at the point at which they had put it down on the previous evening, always keeping a "stop" in to mark their progress. This was not rapid, but Mr. Jellicoe appeared to deem it sufficient, and that he was thus keeping himself *au courant* with the literature of his time in a decidedly commendable way. There was this remarkable fact about the reading, that whenever Mr. Jellicoe read aloud, Mrs. Jellicoe invariably went to sleep; and if Mrs. Jellicoe read, then Mr. Jellicoe reposed. The result was, that though jointly, perhaps, they might have passed a tolerable examination in the book, severally, their acquaintance with it was of a character rather detached and incomplete.

But there were evenings when Jellicoe was not inclined for novel-reading, and still less for sleep; when he was fearfully unromantic and wide awake; when he would produce his desk—solid mahogany, with heavy brass-mountings—and commence what he called "checking" the housekeeping-book. It was a dreadful time for Mrs. Jellicoe. She must wait there to give all required explanation; she must submit to the most probing questions; she must be prepared at all points with answers; she, who knew what fearful chasms there were in the accounts, who knew that they could not, would not balance; that she had made her head ache for a whole day, trying to recollect some forgotten expenditure, and that her entire system of calculation was hopelessly faulty and wrong. Grand, reposed, ample woman that she was, she positively shivered and cowered on the sofa while Jellicoe hung over the accounts, frowning intensely—but *that* is always part of an addition sum—with his pen in his mouth, the two ends projecting on each side of his face, like the whiskers of a cat, and imparting to him an air of quite vindictive severity. Of course the book would not balance, would not add up. Jellicoe tried hard for a long time, only in the end to abandon the task in despair, or to proclaim some alarming deficiency in the housekeeping exchequer. The whole audit could only terminate in the ignominious discomfiture of Mrs Jellicoe; and there was a great gulf of distrust, and uneasiness, and disappointment, between Mr. and Mrs. Jellicoe as they retired to rest that night.

A cloud hung over the breakfast of the ensuing morning. There was gloom, there was silence. You could hear the lumps of sugar fall gratingly to the bottom of the cups; you could hear the tea gurgle out of the pot, the dry toast crackle and yield beneath the crunching efforts of Mr. Jellicoe. "Missy," stirring her bread and milk, made quite a noise with the spoon. Missy, otherwise known as "Totty," was the youngest scion of the House of Jellicoe; and on condition of being good, (which meant making no noise, and only speaking when she was spoken to, was permitted to breakfast with papa. The young lady's brothers had been up some time, and were now suffering under the efforts of little Miss Burke, the governess, to graft education on them; a painful business for all concerned, though Jellicoe was proud of Bob's being put through his third declension in the Eton Latin Grammar. They were nice, clean, red and white, muscular children, but not clever. In the daytime, they were attired as Rob Roy Macgregor Campbells; in the evening, especially after dinner-parties at Jellicoe's they appeared as so many infantine Hamlets, Princes of Denmarks, in black velvet and silk tights. Mrs. Jellicoe bent over the tea cups. She looked rather dismal and preoccupied. She was deterred from attempting conversation by the portentous air of Jellicoe. If she ever caught his eye, he immediately turned away, to regard the black marble clock on the mantel-piece, as though to measure his time for the omnibus. Missy spooned away at her bread and milk, surveying her silent parents now and then with her great, round, wondering blue eyes, but saying nothing. "Time *is* time!" and Mr. Jellicoe rose to put on his boots. He was prone to indulge in that description of sagacious proverbs. He was for ever saying "Time *is* time," "Money *is* money," "Business *is* business," as though he found great solace and support to his commercial constitution by the application of such tonic truisms.

"Mamma is coming to-day," observed Mrs. Jellicoe; "she's engaged a fly, and is going shopping."

"I don't see that *we* want anything," replied Mr. Jellicoe, moodily. "I hate unnecessary purchases—I hate bargains."

"Well, James, the children's frocks."——

"Will do very well for the present, I'm sure."

"They must have some summer things."

"Well, wait till the summer comes: it's a white frost this morning."

"And, then, there's Meeker's dinner party next week; and I"——

"Well, you've your amber satin—what more can you want? The expenditure lately has been ruinous—quite ruinous, Amelia. There, don't say anything more. I must go now, or I shall miss the 'bus."

He kissed his wife, rather flabbily than tenderly, it must be owned; he kissed Missy also—on the cheek, her lips being clouded with bread and milk—and went his way.

"No, no," he said, as he descended the snow-white steps, "five pounds *is* five pounds!"

And that was about the amount of the deficiency in Mrs. Jellicoe's housekeeping book.

If you once concede that Mrs. Jellico was a stout woman, you cannot then escape from the admission that Mrs. Perkins, the mother of Mrs. Jellicoe, was a very stout woman: she was taller, broader, heavier, and more sweeping and superb in every way. When Mrs. Jellicoe wore silk, Mrs. Perkins wore velvet; when the daughter appeared in lace and ribbons, the mother was to be seen in jewels and feathers. Not that there was any competition between them; Mrs. Jellico at once confessed the superiority and inimitability of her parent.

"Isn't Ma a wonder?" was an inquiry she continually submitted to her friends. "How she wears! More than sixty. Yes, her own hair. No, not the ringlets—those of course are put on. Lovely complexion, hasn't she? Ask her to sing. She'll be so pleased. She *had* a splendid voice.

Upon solicitations consequent upon these remarks, Mrs. Perkins was occasionally led to the piano, a witching smile broadening her already broad and rather flushed *face*; and the instrument, belaboured by no gentle hand, a strong guttural sort of contralto voice was found to be in her possession, and Bonny Dundee was trolled out with a staccato gusto quite exhilarating to hear. I don't fancy that Jellicoe himself greatly relished these musical ebullitions on the part of his mother-in-law, but they had become too established institutions for him to be able to repress them very successfully. Nor was Mrs. Perkins a woman easy of repression: if you were not awed by her superior size, you could hardly fail to succumb before the tremendous courtliness of her manner. If you did not yield to her glance, you went down instantly before her smile. Besides, she had had some experience in fascination. Three husbands had, in turn, led Mrs. Perkins to the altar; she had, in turn, mourned them all; was now "alone again in the world," as she phrased it; and yet not much the worse for her troubles—still smiling and velveted, singing and ringleted, feathered and jewelled. She had made two or three voyages to India, and her house was consequently crowded with Indian, and Chinese, and Japanese marvels. She was a first-rate hand at a curry, and took her tumbler of brandy-pawnee every night before she went to bed, with a regularity said by her intimates to have been acquired in the jungle. She was good-natured enough in her way, which was rather of the violent and impetuous; had a strong, hearty, man's laugh, when she never dreamed of sparing; a wonderful passion for brilliant costume; a strong affection for her only daughter (Amelia, or "Mely," as she called her); and a great respect for Mr. Jellicoe. I fancy that of old there had been severe contests for supremacy between Mrs. Perkins and her son-in-law, and that some vigorous line of action on his part, ending in the defeat of the lady with great loss, had won for him her veneration and submission thenceforth. He was too good-natured to be severe in his victory, and so Mrs. Perkins was always hospitably entertained and welcomed, and humoured by her "children," as she called them, although Jellicoe had prohibited peremptorily all interference in the affairs of his household.

"Well, Mely, love, how are you?" asked Mrs. Perkins, as she stepped out of the fly, which, by-the-by, tilted and sloped very much as she did so, for I can tell you she weighed a trifle. She was proud of her foot, and it was small for her size—fat women, I notice, often are proud of their feet—and her boots were certainly visible, plainly visible, as she mounted the steps of Mr. Jellicoe's house.

"How's J.? All right? Give us a kiss, Mely. You look pale, my chick. How are the children? Well? That's all right. Yes, I'll have a glass of sherry and a crust. Coachman! Baylis!" and she screamed out to her charioteer—"you can go to the public-house, if you like. I shall stop here an hour."

Baylis availed himself of this gracious permission. Mrs. Perkins took what she called 'a glass of sherry and a crust," which really consisted of three glasses of sherry, a plentiful supply of cold roast beef, and a bottle of Guinness; but perhaps she only intended to speak generally.

"Pa's very cross," said Amelia. "I don't know what to make of him."

"Is he, though? Have some Guinness, Mely? Do; it will do you good."

I think if one could have arrived at Mrs. Perkins' notion of a really enjoyable afternoon, it would have consisted, firstly, in a plentiful lunch; and secondly, in a prolonged career of shopping afterwards. She always dressed magnificently on these occasions; and the way in which she sailed into shops, always proceeding to quite the far end of them, nearly swamping the minor customers she passed in her progress—her grand manner to the shopkeeper, and the courtesy with which she inspected his wares—now awarding her sovereign approval, and now her sovereign contempt; these were, indeed, fine things to see. Certainly the trouble she gave was not always proportioned to the value of her purchases. But it is to be presumed that something of the enjoyment she experienced was imparted to the merchants she traded with; at least, they evinced no disinclination to obey the mandates of Mrs. Perkins.

"I want a new bonnet, and a new mantle, and gloves, and boots, and ever so many things. Come along, Mely. Here's Baylis. We'll have a nice long afternoon's shopping."

And the two ladies drove off.

Miss Burke, rather heated from a long educational struggle with her three charges, and having heard "Missy" gaspingly perform on the piano the beautiful melody "In a Cottage," amid the jeers of her brothers, escorted her pupils on a customary constitutional parade in Kensington Gardens.

Mr. Jellico was cross when he went away; there can be no doubt of that from Mrs. Jellicoe's point of view. He was no better when he came home again—Mrs. Jellicoe thought him very much worse. "Can James have been speculating?" she asked herself. "Things must have gone very wrong indeed in the city." Certainly, about this time, city articles in morning newspapers described money as being tight, and a feeling of uneasiness as being prevalent. There had been a tremendous fall, too, in Connecticut Junctions, in which it was believed that Jellicoe had an interest; and the directors of the Wheal Polly Mine, it was said, had refused Jellicoe's application for an allotment. Of course, I speak with diffidence of Mr. Jellicoe's business doings; to outsiders all crafts appear inscrutable and mysterious. I only know that Mr. Jellicoe was always to be seen running actively about in Throgmorton street, with his hat rather off his head, a pen in one hand, and a slip of paper in the other. No doubt, this was all as it should be, and he was getting through a great deal of work, although he was very much more out of his office than in it. But it was evidently not only business matters that weighed heavily upon Mr. Jellicoe, if, indeed, they weighed at all. Mrs. Jellicoe had been detained rather late in her shopping; was not dressed in time for dinner; and both Mr. Jellicoe and the dinner had had to wait. Notwithstanding, the codfish was underdone. All this was provoking; but above all, or rather, under all, was the old grievance of the mistake in Mrs. Jellicoe's accounts. Mr. Jellicoe had not forgotten that, and Mrs. Jellicoe knew that he had not. As for Mrs. Perkins, to do justice to her astuteness, she perceived at once that, as she expressed it, "J. was as cross as two sticks," and accordingly declined a reluctant invitation to dinner, and gave orders to Baylis to drive home.

Mrs. Jellicoe was discomposed at breakfast, but she was even more seriously disturbed at dinner. She hardly ventured to address any remark to her husband. Occasionally, she looked towards him, but only abstractedly. She ate sparingly, sometimes laying down her fork altogether for some minutes, then resuming it hurriedly. Mr. Jellicoe could not fail to notice a strangeness in her manner. He was a heavy, rather obstinate man, but he was not unkind. "Are you ill, Amelia?" he asked.

"No, James: thank you."

He went on with the sherry, for which his table was so justly celebrated. He had paid his wife the attention of asking after her health, and considering the mood he was in, it was perhaps all that could be expected of him. "This cannot be only the mistake in the housekeeping-book," she said, and he continued his dinner. Running about in Throgmorton-street, it seemed, was provocative of appetite.

There was a knock at the door. Mrs. Jellicoe started.

"What's that?" asked Mr. Jellicoe.

"Only a parcel, I think James," said Mrs. Jellicoe in a meek explanatory voice.

"Who for?"

"Really, James, I—I don't know. How *should* I know?" Mrs. Jellicoe was mildly defiant.

"Amelia, I wish to know."

At this juncture Parker, the parlour-maid, put her head in at the door and said: "Please, sir, it's for me, sir."

She must have been listening, I should think, or else she acted in pursuance of instructions. Mr. Jellicoe was silenced, but not satisfied; Mrs. Jellicoe partly relieved, but not wholly comfortable. Missy and the Rob Roys came in for dessert; their reception was not enthusiastic.

"O pa," cries Totty, "dere's a man in back-parlour."

"Nonsense, Totty," says mamma.

"What does the child mean?" asks Jellicoe.

"It's absurd, but I'll go and see."

Jellicoe was not prepared for sudden action on the part of Amelia, or perhaps he would have stopped her. She left the room. Jellicoe told the Rob Roys not to make so much noise, and listened. He thought he heard voices in the back-parlour. He rose to go out after his wife. Then he heard the street-door shut, and in a minute Amelia returned rather pale, but rubbing her white plump hands together with an affected cheerfulness and unconcern.

"It was nobody—it was nothing!"

Jellicoe looked angry, puzzled, and incredulous. Totty was busy with almonds and raisins; the Rob Roys were hard at work devouring oranges gleefully. The olive-branches were soon dismissed to bed, rather abruptly. Totty's offer to rehearse her poetry was declined scornfully. The evening promised to be very sombre indeed.

"Who was in the back parlour?" asked Mr. Jellicoe.

Amelia paused and looked at him; he was very angry, but she seemed to take heart rather from that.

"No one!" she said stoutly. Of course that was not true; they both knew that; but she was determined to stop discussion on the threshold, and she adopted that improper mode of doing so. She rang for tea.

"Shall I go on reading the *Wrecker's Wife?*" she said as she took a volume from a side table.

"No!"

"Will you read it, James?"

"No!" He thrust the book away from him angrily. He was in a great rage. The Jellicoes had never, since they were married, had so black an evening.

There was division between Mr. and Mrs. Jellicoe—distrust and division. It was a new feeling to both of them, and to do them justice, they neither of them liked it. In a prosaic and homely, but certainly in a strong and solid way, they had entertained most strong affection for each other. Jellicoe was not so absorbed by the money market and city intelligence but that he had great love for his wife, and his children, and his home, and Amelia, with all her stout placidity, her well-dressed self-possession, and consciousness of dignity and comeliness, had much affection for Jellicoe. If he had been ill, she would have nursed him day and night; poor, she would have toiled at his side, or slaved for both of them and the children too. She would have gone to the world's end at his bidding. This was in her, I really believe, had occasion required it. But now a thick wall of separation was rising between them; and each hour of their silence and estrangement seemed to add a fresh stone to that wall, and to make reconciliation and restoration of affection more and more difficult.

A most doleful breakfast succeeded that night of melancholy. At an early stage of it, Totty was dismissed the table for not being good, or otherwise for being too conversational for the silent moods of papa and mamma. It was a dreadful thing when Jellicoe left his house for the city, without bestowing on Amelia the usual kiss at parting. It had often degenerated, that little tenderness, into a tepid performance of a ceremonial. Custom, perhaps, had staled its romance, but still it was typical of past gallantry and affection, and its pretermission now seemed very sad and cruel indeed. Amelia had something very like genuine hysterics when she was alone, and Jellicoe complained in the omnibus, all the way to the bank, of having a fly in his eye. His omnibus friends thought him moody and morose; old Crocker, the indigo-merchant, openly prescribed for him blue pill. Certainly his glance was dull, his gait unelastic, and his speech curt. He found nothing to amuse him in his newspaper: his eye first fell upon an impassioned advertisement, in which a distressed husband appeared to be conjuring a fugitive wife—appealed to under the affectionate title of "Pussy"—to return and be forgiven; he next found himself perusing some painful matrimonial law-reports; and then he was struck by a case, brought before Mr. Bingham, in which an old acquaintance, "the brute in human form," was charged with a return of his old complaint, of wife-beating. Mr. Jellicoe thrust away his newspaper abruptly. At that moment, I think his views regarding marriage must have been, to use one of his own phrases, rather below per. But "business *is* business," and he was soon running about Throgmorton-street as actively as any broker in that locality.

Mrs. Jellicoe, too, recovered herself. She had an interview with Miss Burke touching the educational successes of the Rob Roys, and listened to an effective performance by Totty of *In a Cottage*. She then took lunch at the children's dinner; wrote a letter to Mrs. Perkins, who occupied a small house near the Kensington gravel-pits; was "not at home" when Mrs., Miss, and Miss Sophia Meeker called to pay a state visit; and then went for a little walk with Totty down the Notting Hill Road. But the dinner was but a repetition of the meal of the previous day—solemn and sad. Mr. Jellicoe seemed bent upon ignoring altogether the presence of his wife; he never once addressed her, and after dinner, occupied himself in the examination of a bundle of papers he had brought home with him from the city.

The evening post brought a letter from Mrs. Perkins to Mrs. Jellicoe, who read it with evident annoyance and disappointment, and then placed the missive in her pocket. Still more to recall the transactions of the previous night, there was heard also a similar single knock at the door. Mrs. Jellicoe left the room precipitately. Talking was now evidently to be heard in the hall. As though acting upon some pre-arranged principle, Mr. Jellicoe, this time, made no stir, did not rise from the table, did not appear to listen. He was intently occupied with his papers. There was quiet at last; the street door was heard to close, and Mrs. Jellicoe re-entered, pale and angry, looking perhaps frightened a little too. All this night and the next morning, the dreadful state of siege, as between Mr. and Mrs. Jellicoe, continued.

The morrow brought Mrs. Perkins, driven by Baylis.

"I'm *so* sorry, *so* sorry," cried that lady, as she entered the dining-room—with an eye towards the cellaret, I think—' but I'm quite bankrupt; I shan't get my dividends for another month, and I haven't a rap, Mely." Mrs. Perkins was accustomed to indulge in forcible language.

"What shall I do?" asked Mrs. Jellicoe.

"Is he cross still?"

Mrs. Jellicoe nodded her head mournfully and affirmatively.

"You've your jewels?"

Mrs. Jellicoe shook her head mournfully and negatively.

"You've the plate?"

Mrs. Jellicoe paused, and looked towards her parent with a puzzled expression. That lady stooped down and whispered in Amelia's ear—I am not quite sure of the word—but it was either "pawn," or an even less refined equivalent.

"No, mother, I will *not*," said Mrs. Jellicoe, resolutely.

Mr. Jellicoe returned home from the city a little before his usual time. Entering the drawing-room suddenly, he found his wife occupied in the perusal of a letter, or what appeared to be a letter, which, at his approach, she thrust rather alarmedly under the sofa cushion. He contrived to prevent her regaining the secreted document. He lingered about the sofa. The first dinner-bell rang, and Mrs. Jellico was reluctantly compelled to withdraw to prepare for that entertainment. Mr. Jellicoe secured the letter. He brightened a little as he glanced at it.

"A clue!" he said, and he put it in his pocket.

He went up stairs to his dressing-room: on the landing was Mrs. Jellicoe. There was an expression of shame and penitence upon her face that was decidedly touching.

"O James!" she said, and she advanced towards him.

"Well, what is it?" He spoke gruffly. He was not a man easily melted.

"I am afraid I've been very foolish."

"I dare say you have."

But she had made up her mind, you see; she was not to be put down by his gruffness; she laid her plump white hands upon his arms.

"Very foolish—very wrong very wicked!" And the plump white hands crept up to his shoulders.

She looked humbled, almost exaggeratedly so. He suffered himself to be led into a small room, which usually went by the name of Mrs. Jellicoe's boudoir. On the floor was a confused heap of brown paper parcels, large and small, some rent open, some yet corded. Mrs. Jellicoe waved her hands towards the parcels.

"James, I've been so foolish."

Her pocket-handkerchief was produced; her voice broke, and tears dropped down the plump, substantial matronly cheeks. Mr. Jellicoe was moved, but he turned away his glance from his wife, for he had a duty to perform. He produced from his pocket the paper he had taken from beneath the sofa cushion, and commenced to read aloud:

"Important news from America! Alarming fire in Halifax, Nova Scotia! Damages estimated at a million dollars! A vast conflux of goods thus subjected to the unrelenting process of the most urgent and illimitable forced sales! Messrs Towzer and Sons of Wigborne-street, Portman-square, have been instructed to sell absolutely and immediately the following superb property! By peremptory desire! Leviathan Sale. N.B.—At any sacrifice, they must, they are bound to sell."

"And you have been duped by such stuff as this, Amelia!" and he went on. "Richest Moire Antiques! Black French Glacè Ducapes! Lyon Brocaded Silks! Persian Chenilles! Elegant Mohairs! Furs and Peltry! Magnificent India Gauze and French Sylphide Long Barège Shawls, shipped at £4 10s., only 11s. 6d. each! Solferino Cashmere Robes, a right elegant novelty, shipped at £3 15s., only 9s. 6d., full length!"

"How much do you owe Messrs. Towzer, Amelia?"

A voice husky with penitence and sobs answered: "Twenty pounds, James!"

James groaned aloud. He kicked open a parcel.

"What's that?"

The voice behind the handkerchief whispered: "A brocaded silk!"

Mr. Jellicoe read out:

"A grand unparagoned St. Etienne brocaded silk flounced robe, the purest and most graceful arrangement, shipped at £15 10s. only £5 19s. 6¾d."—"Mrs. Jellicoe, business *is* business, and truth is truth. You're a stout woman—eighteen yards will make a good full dress for you—fifteen, a scanty one. Measure that dress; if there's more than ten yards, I'm a Dutchman."

Tremblingly Mrs. Jellicoe produced a ribbon-yard measure, and obeyed. The silk measured nine yards and a half. James was triumphant, Amelia very contrite. He disturbed another parcel.

"What's that?" he cried.

Amelia, frightened, screamed in explanation: "O James, it was so cheap—only 9½d."

"Amelia, I did not expect, this," and he kicked with his foot another purchase of Mrs. Jellicoe's—a bargain—*a widow's cap!*

"O James, forgive me; I did not mean anything!" She was on her knees trying to grasp his hands.

Parker tripped in. "Please 'm, the man's called again. Oh, I did not know master was here;" and she tripped out again.

"Tell me one thing, Amelia; Mrs. Perkins went with you?"

"Yes."

"Remember! this is the very last shopping expedition. You'll deal in future at Old Brown's in Bishopsgate-street, who'll supply you with everything you want, under my instructions and approval. Now, I'll see this man."

Mr. Jellicoe went down stairs. He found a glossily dressed, pomatumed, whiskered individual, bowing obsequiously, in the back-parlour.

"Our firm has sent again for the money. I called last night, and the night before. It really ain't usual."

"I don't want the goods," said Mr. Jellicoe, stoutly, "and what's more, I won't have them."

"Our firm really ain't accustomed"——

"I don't want any discussion. I keep one article, *the widow's cap*. I'll pay for that now. Here's sixpence, a threepenny bit, and a halfpenny. I believe 9½d. is the figure. I don't care about a receipt."

"Oh, this here's chaff."

"Look here: don't flurry yourself. I'm a man of my word. I won't have your goods. I know a thing or two about Messrs. Towzer and Son, and so do the magistrates in Marlborough-street. I warn you, if, in a quarter of an hour, you and your goods are not off my premises, why, I'll throw them out of window—I'll kick you into the road—and I'll send a policeman after Messrs. Towzer and Son. Do you hear?"

Mr. Jellicoe strode out of the room looking every bit like a man who would keep his word. Somehow, the emissary of Messrs. Towzers seemed to think so too. In ten minutes, he had vacated Mr. Jellicoe's house, taking with him Mrs. Jellicoe's rash bargains, with the one exception.

The dinner was cold—it had been kept waiting some time—but it was eaten with greater relish by the Jellicoes than any meal of the last two days. Good humour was being re-established.

"James, I'm very sorry. You're not angry with me now?"

"No, Amelia," and he kissed her heartily. "Only never shop any more with my mother-in-law—never buy bargains. Get Bob, I am sure he's old enough now, to help you in adding up the housekeeping-book. I'll allow a larger margin for sundries; and I am sure you can make it come right in future, if you try."

"And the widow's cap—you won't keep that, James; let me burn it."

"It shall be your next birthday present, Amelia, if you deserve it."

She did deserve it, and she got it; and there was an end of Mrs. Jellicoe's mistakes.—*Chambers' Journal*.

CAUSE OF FAILURE IN SUBMARINE CABLES.

WRITING to the *Engineers' Journal*, "Election" says: —I submit the following remarks on the probable cause of failure of submarine cables for the consideration of your many scientific readers.

It is a well-known fact that gutta percha, when left exposed to the air at a moderately high temperature, loses all its elastic properties, becomes quite brittle, and is useless for insulating purposes; but this is not the case when gutta percha is kept in water away from atmospheric influences.

In the former case I have known hundreds of miles of gutta percha wire rendered useless by exposure, although kept in a well-covered brick-built store-house; on the other hand, I have known wire which has been stored under water remain unchanged for years.

The question then is now, if gutta percha is almost imperishable under water, do cables fail shortly after being laid on account of defective insulation.

I will try and answer this question.

Oil of tar is a solvent of gutta percha, and tar is used copiously in the sewing process, *i. e.* covering the gutta percha wire with a coating of tarred spun yarn.

The tar, I know, from personal experience, will in time penetrate through the gutta percha coating, and can be detected on the central wire.

May not this then be one cause of failure?

Second—The preparation of the gutta percha is faulty in my opinion. This I am sure, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me in saying when I explain the process for coating the seven stranded, twisted wires used in submarine cables.

The crude gutta percha is placed in a high steam tight cylinder, fitted with knives or cutters, steam at a high temperature being let in, the gutta percha is softened and the cutters being set in rapid motion, the gutta percha is worked into a pasty cream-like mass, at the end of the cylinder on one side a tube is inserted, through this the copper core wire is exactly centred and drawn forward by aid of machinery. The steam-mixed liquid gutta percha is forced into this tube and forms round the central wire.

A jet of cold water playing on the pipes solidifies the gutta percha sufficiently to enable it to pass through the pipe, and along a trough of water on to the coiling machine.

Now in this process some portion of steam or water is carried out with the gutta and is deposited between the interstices of the twisted copper wire core.

The effect of passing strong battery currents through a wire so insulated, would be to gradually oxidise it. Two cases came under my observation when this did actually occur, viz., cable gutta percha wire was used for a connection between the battery room and signal office. A few days after being put down it ceased to work. It was taken up, tested, and found defective in continuity. I had the gutta percha stripped off very carefully and found at about three feet from the battery the following phenomena.

The seven wires were entirely corroded through and formed fourteen tiny points, separated from each other by a distance of about one-sixteenth of an inch—the green oxide formed round the ends of the wire was quite moist, the bad portion of the wire was cut off, and work went on again for a few days until interrupted from the wire failing again in similar manner.

The wire had to be removed and replaced by the ordinary single gutta percha wire.

The faulty wire I allude to was just fresh from the hands of the manufacturer, the battery in use consisted of 200 powerful Daniel's cells.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will excuse me for taking up so much of your time, but the question is an interesting one, especially now that we have a subject to study in the Red Sea cable, which has also proved faulty.

GOSSIP ON WILKES.—The celebrated Mr. Wilkes, about the time when his *North Briton* began to be much noticed, probably when the first fifteen or twenty numbers had appeared, dined one day with Mr. Rigby, and after dinner honestly confessed that he was a ruined man—not worth a shilling; that his principal object in writing was to procure himself some place, and that he should be particularly pleased with one that should remove him from the clamour and importunity of his creditors. He mentioned the office of Governor of Canada, and requested Mr. Rigby's good offices with the Duke of Bedford, so as to prevail on that nobleman to apply to Lord Bute for that place. Mr. Rigby said, the duke had not much intercourse with Lord Bute; neither could it be supposed that his lordship would purchase Mr. Wilkes' silence by giving him a good employment. Besides, he could have no security that the same hostile attacks would not be still made against him by Mr. Wilkes' coadjutors, Lloyd and Churchill, after he had left England. Wilkes solemnly assured him there need not be the least apprehension of that; for that he would make Churchill his chaplain, and Lloyd his secretary, and take them both with him to Canada. The duke, at Rigby's request, made the application. Lord Bute would not listen to it, and even treated the affair with contempt. When this was told to Mr. Wilkes, he observed to Mr. Rigby that Lord Bute had acted very foolishly, and that he might live to lament that he and his colleagues had not quitted England, as much as King Charles did that Hampden and Cromwell had not gone to America, after the famous representation of the state of the nation in 1641; for now he should never cease his attacks till he had made him the most unpopular man in England. He kept his word.—*Priors' Life of Malone*.

MISS BRONTE.—Strong, as was her fancy, Miss Bronte's was an eminently practical mind. She seemed to have the power of reserving her imaginative faculties for a sphere of their own, and excluded them almost too entirely from the domain of actual life. Though her limited experience of the world may have betrayed her into some blunders—they were wonderfully few—a sound practical judgment distinguishes her; her letters to her publishers are perfectly business-like, clear, succinct, and direct to the purpose. She has the whip-hand of her genius, and compels it to go in harness and draw to a purpose. When "The Professor" was declined for want of "startling incident" and "thrilling excitement," she sat down there and then to write a book which should be more to the public taste. Her object was to find not "fit audience though few," but a purchasing publisher and a reading public; and she went straight to her object. If she thus wrote worse than she might have done had she been more independent, the fault was not hers, but that of her necessities and of the public taste.—*Poems and Essays, by the late W. C. Roscoe*

LIBERTY.—Of late, for example, it has been a fashion, with a small minority of British writers, to assert their culture by a very supercilious demeanour towards an idea which ought, beyond all others, to be sacred in this island—the idea of liberty. Listen to them when this notion, or any of its equivalent turns up for their notice or comment, and the impression they give by their language is that in their private opinion it is little better than clap-trap. By all that is British, it is time that this whey-faced intellectualism should be put to the blush. Like any other thought or phrase of man, liberty itself may stand in need of re-definition and re-explication from time to time; but woe to any time in which the vague old sound shall cease to correspond, in the actual feelings of men, with the measureless reality of half their being! From the depths of the past the sound has come down to us; after we are in our graves, it will be ringing along the avenues of the future; and, in the end, it will be the test of the worth of all our philosophy whether this sound has been intercepted or deadened by it, or only transmitted the clearer.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

HOGARTH A TRUE MORALIST.—In this age have been found critics stupid and malevolent enough to accuse every author who writes with a purpose, and who endeavours to draw attention to social vices, of imposture and of hypocrisy. He should be content, these critics hold, to describe the things he sees; he is a humbug if he moralise upon them. It is not unlikely that the vicious Fribbles of Hogarth's time held similar opinions, and took Hogarth to be a reckless painter of riotous scenes, and who just infused sufficient morality into them "to make the thing go off." It was otherwise with him, I hope and believe. I am firmly convinced that the sin and shame of the evils he depicted were as deeply as they were vividly impressed on Hogarth's mind—that he was as zealous as any subscriber to a Refugee, a Reformatory, or a Home can now be to abate a dreadful social evil; that his hatred for the wickedness of dissolute men, his sympathy for women, fallen and betrayed; his utter loathing for those wretched scandals to their sex, the women whose trade it is to decoy women, was intense and sincere. I do not believe in the sincerity of Fielding, who could grin and chuckle over the orgies of the Hundreds of Drury and the honours of the bagnio. I find even the gentle and pure-minded Addison simpering in the "Freeholder" about certain frequenters of Somerset House masquerades. But Hogarth's satire in the "Harlot's Progress" never makes you laugh. It makes you rather shudder and stagger, and turn pale. The six pictures which form this tragedy were painted immediately after his marriage. They were painted in the presence of a young, beautiful, and virtuous woman, who read her Bible, and loved her husband with unceasing tenderness; and, casting to the winds the mock morality and lip-virtue that fear to speak of the things depicted in this "Progress," I say that no right-minded man or woman will be the worse for studying its phases.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

A SCENE AT VENICE.—On emerging from these dark passages, we observed, floating silently down the grand canal, a barge over which a hundred coloured lamps were suspended. We had not time to express our surprise before its occupants began to sing. There were fifty voices at least:—

With their smooth tones and discords just,
Tempered into rapturous strife.

In another moment we were in a gondola, and followed the bright, mysterious object before us. The beautiful chorus ceased, and all was silent again. On our nearer approach, we saw, gliding on each side of the singers, a royal gondola, ornamented with blue velvet drapery, surmounted by a gilded crown. Each boat was rowed by four gondoliers. In one sat the two Archdukes of Austria, in another the two Duchesses. Two or three gondolas with attendants were behind. A few followed, like ourselves, from curiosity. No light appeared from any window, no face looked from the fair marble balconies, no voice cried God bless them, as the small procession slowly glided onwards. How different was this to the hearty welcome given to British princes when visiting the great towns of our free country. The royal party now stop under the arch of the Rialto, and hear another song. A few persons gather on the quay to listen, and give a faint applause. Sometimes but one solitary individual claps his hands. The sound echoes dismally through the silent streets. A closely covered gondola occasionally darts from some hidden water-lane, skims swiftly past us, and is lost again in the dark night. The bright lamps and beautiful singing do not tempt the proud Venetian to look from his gloomy canopy. The songs are spirited, partly dramatic. In one performance two men tie handkerchiefs over their heads and imitate the conversation of very loquacious old women. After remaining some minutes under the Rialto, the gondoliers begin to ply their oars, and quietly the whole company float up the canal, under the shadow now of one palace, now of another. Very gently we all glide along. The chorus, breaking forth at intervals into fresh harmonies, dies suddenly away, and then we hear nothing but the tiny ripple which the water always sings to the boat. On we still glide very gently, till we arrive opposite the Palazzo Foscari. A moment's pause ensues—a signal is given—the gondoliers bend forward—the royal party shoot past the brilliant barge, and are out of sight in a moment. We follow the gay lamps a little longer, then, repassing the beautiful Palazzo Foscari, we land on the marble of our hotel. On expressing to a Venetian our surprise at the few persons who were out to see the royal party, he said, "Oh! Venetians don't think much of archdukes.—*Through the Tyrol to Venice. By Mrs. Newman Hall.*

LOVING AND LOVE-MAKING.—The power of loving, and the power of making love, I take to be two very distinct gifts, seldom found united in one individual. They resemble, respectively, the power of thinking and the power of talking; and one would not be much surprised to find that the number of people who can make love without feeling it, is proportionate to that of the number of people who can (and will) talk without thinking. But do not let us be savage, do not let us be dissatisfied with these arrangements of nature. Bless us all, what sort of a world would it be if nobody sighed and whispered unless he had a passion at his heart, and if nobody questioned and answered unless he had a brain in his head? What would become of society in general, and Sir Cresswell Cresswell in particular?—*The Gordian Knot*.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 3 d instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Trebeck, Mr. and Mrs. Kepple, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Moffatt. Messrs. Coney, Nixon, Bardon, Carwaker, Jamieson, Bloxsam, M'Kinley, Scott, Wills, Crowell Orr, Schakroft, Clarke, Napier, and 75 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Tamar (s.), 200 tons, Captain Paddle, from Moreton Bay 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Westaway, Messrs. Reeve, Hemmett, Powell, Palmer, Fraser, and six in the steerage. A S N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Billiton, for Java.
Marie, for Hongkong.
Waratah (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

William, for Port Macquarie; Louis and Miriam, for Port Cooper; Chenar, for Bombay; Ngapuhi, for Hokianga; Hopper, for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Hopper, schooner, 43 tons, Captain Cooney, for Brisbane, in ballast.

Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Messrs. G. Adams, W. Orr, E. Bordin, Earwaker, M'Robie, H. S. Wills, C. L. M'Donald, G. Harris, Dorsey, Lester, Collins, and 36 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

William the Fourth (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 77 kegs butter, 4 boxes eggs, 2 coops poultry, 12 pigs, 2 calves; John Mitchell, Magnet, Economist, and Wild Wave, from Brisbane Water, with 20 tons firewood, 25 0 feet timber, 27,000 laths, 3200 shingles, 600 baskets shell, 1 coop fowls, 1 box eggs, 1000 spokes, 1706 palings; Contest, from the Hawkesbury, with 1100 bags maize, 17 bags oranges, 2 coops fowls, 4 pigs, 5 boxes eggs; Unknown, Otago, and William Buchanan, from Newcastle, with 368 tons coal; Chase, from Morpeth, with 1400 baskets shells, 1400 bushels wheat; Martha, from Manning River, with 445 bags, 10 boxes eggs, 21 hides, 5 barrels pork, 3 bags oysters; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 254 bales hay, 26 bags maize, 102 hides, 40 bags bran, 26 bags potatoes, 2 casks tallow, 4 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, 6 horses, 34 pigs, 114 sheep, 8 bags horns.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Gazelle, for Port Stephens; Prairie, H. M. Warfield, Alice, Edward, Grafton, and George, for Newcastle; Cambrian Packet, Economist, John Mitchell, Sarah Ann, and Peacock for Brisbane Water; Sarah and Concord for Manning River; Echo, for Pitt Water; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 46 hogsheads 535 cases brandy, 1125 boxes raisins, 74 cases boots, 30 half-tierces tobacco, 64 packages blue, Order.

Tamar (s.), from Moreton Bay: 6 casks tallow, 4 bundles skins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 70 sides bacon, 130 hams, sundry packages fruit, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR HOKIANGA.—By the Ngaphui, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Marie, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BOMBAY.—By the Chance, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BATAVIA.—By the Billiton, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Petronella, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR FEEJEES.—By the Kerbweider, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2 30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Entered Outwards, September 6: Lord Worsley (s.), 596 tons, Captain Johnson, for Auckland; Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; James, schooner, 114 tons, Captain Weirs, for South Sea Islands; Clarence Packet, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Ross, for South Sea Islands.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 4 30 p.m. on the 3rd instant, with moderate northerly breezes, attended with rain; and at 10·15 same night passed the Rangatira (s.). Wilson's Promontory was rounded at 2·15 a.m. on the 4th; moderate N.E. winds, with heavy swell. Rounded Cape Howe at 5 a.m. on the 5th, and landed thirty-six passengers at Twofold Bay, also several carriages intended for the Kiandra line. Since leaving Twofold Bay the Wonga Wonga has had strong northerly breezes. She arrived here at 6·45 a.m. yesterday.

The Tamar (s.), having been relieved in the mail service by the Clarence, has come on to Sydney, arriving here yesterday at 8 a.m. She left Brisbane on the 29th ultimo, and anchored under Moreton Island in consequence of a heavy southerly gale, where she remained four days, and then returned to Brisbane. She left again on the 2nd instant, and passed Moreton Island on the 3rd, at 8 a.m. From thence to Newcastle has had nothing but a continuance of S.E. gales.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT.—From the report of the diver it would appear that the oil stowed in the forehold is perfect, and will be saved, but the tallow appears to be all gone. The greater portion of the rigging has also been secured.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Gosport, from Liverpool; Black Swan (s.), from Launceston; Wanderer, from Sydney; Sultan, from Callao.

September 6.—Hebe, from a port unknown; William Hill, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

September 5.—Miami, Drover, Matadore, and General Wool, for Newcastle; Alice, for Mauritius.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 6, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, N.N.W., fine.
Albury, N., cloudy.
Gundagai, S.W., raining.
Yass, N.W., raining.
Goulburn, S., light, raining hard.
Newcastle, N.W., light, fine.
Bathurst, S.W., cloudy.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial	communication	perfect.
Northern	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Southern	"	"
Adelaide	"	"
Tasmania, communication interrupted.		

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

September 6.—Urara, steamer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

September 5.—Malvina Vidal, Hamburgh ship, Kessall, for Batavia, with 1000 tons coal.

September 6.—Northern Light, schooner, Tobin, for Launceston, with 143 tons of coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 5.—William Buchanan, Van Tromp, Unknown, Otago, for Sydney.

September 6.—Flower of Wexford, Gold Digger, for Port Stephens.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVALS.

August 29—Brilliant, from Sydney; City of Sydney, from Launceston; Vibilia, from Melbourne.

September 3.—Tyne, from Auckland; Courier, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.—Vibilia, for Newcastle; Brilliant, for Geelong.

August 31.—Janet Dixon, for Gabo Island and Melbourne.

CLEARED OUT.

August 29.—Gipsy, for Sydney; cargo, 8 tons potatoes, 40 casks oil.

WHALING.—One of the boats were seen fast to-day, but up to the time of our going to press we have not heard whether the fish is captured.—Telegraph, August 31.

On Wednesday last the Express, brig, was towed on to the bar by the Breadalbane, but, owing to her draught of water, it was found necessary to tow her back again. It was then intended to lay the steamer alongside for the purpose of lightening the brig by taking out cargo, but in consequence of the tempestuous weather the effort proved unavailing. A further attempt will be made on Monday to tow the vessel up to the wharf.—*Moreton Bay Courier*, September 1.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 28.—Ellen, Matadore, Douglas, Warren Goddard, from Newcastle.

August 30.—Janet, from Newcastle; Miami, from Sydney.

August 31.—Queen of India, Saldanah, from Liverpool; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Freak, C. F. Lessing, Juverna, from Newcastle.

September 1.—Champion of the Seas, from Liverpool; Alice Conner, from Greenock; Pirate (s.), from Otago.

September 2.—Yarra, from Newcastle; Almatie, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

August 28.—Ina Russell, for Callao; Sussex, for London.

August 29.—Hindostan, North, for Guam.

August 30.—Pearl, for Newcastle; Prince Patrick, for Sydney.

August 31.—Windward, for Newcastle; Mary and Rose, for Sydney; Magdalena, for Batavia; Anne Keele, for Calcutta; Daring, for Twofold Bay.

September 1.—Kate M'Whinney, for Fiji Islands.

CLEARED OUT.

August 29.—Daring, 99 tons, Williamson, for Twofold Bay. Cargo—3 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks 280 cases brandy, 2 hogsheads rum, 4 quarter-casks 40 cases whisky, 40 cases old tom, 60 cases geneva, 16 quarter-casks 45 cases wine, 21 hogsheads ale, 235 bags salt, 50 bags flour.

August 30.—Mary and Rose, 88 tons, Williams, for Sydney. Cargo—229 cases brandy, 83 cases 35 three-quarter boxes tobacco, 331 bags rice, 10 barrels pork, 12 casks treacle, 6 packages carriages.

CAPE OTWAY.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

August 31, 8 30 a.m.—Sir J. Newton, from Newcastle to Willunga.

Captain Campbell, of the Prince of Wales, from Circular Head reports that on the 22nd instant, during a heavy north-east gale, the schooners Boscarne, Ellen and Mary, and Mary Stewart, went on shore. The latter started three planks, and the others sustained some damage. They, however, were got off.—*Argus*, August 31st.

The steamship Balclutha, intended for the intercolonial trade between Adelaide and this port, was spoken by the Queen of India on the 14th of June, latitude 16·20 N., longitude 26·25 W., under canvas. She is described as a fine rakish-looking vessel, barque rigged.—*Argus*, September 1st.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A PILOT.—A few weeks ago, a sad occurrence happened to a poor fellow, a pilot, who fell overboard from a pilot-boat engaged with the British mail steamer Karnak, coming out of Nassau harbour; and although assistance was speedily rendered by throwing overboard an oar, of which he laid hold, he, after piteously crying out to his mates, "For God's sake, save me!" was with the oar carried down by an enormous shark, and never seen again. A few days after the fatal accident a shark was captured in Nassau harbour, and, on being opened, the pilot's right hand and wrist, with a portion of his shirt (by which the hand was identified), a goat's head with horns nine inches long, and a turtle's head, were found in the belly. The hand, &c., have been given to the poor fellow's relatives.—*Cumberland Packet.*

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

August 27.—Asterope, from London.

August 30.—Amazon, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

August 25.—Lady Bird (s.), from King George's Sound.

August 29.—Fanny Fisher, from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
Sept. 6.	8·30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and cloudy.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

IMPORTS.

	£		£
Axes, 10 packages	£26	Hides, 67	55
Apparel, 4 cases	150	Liqueurs, 10 cases	20
Ale, 40 hogsheads 20 barrels	371	Leather, 8 packages	250
Beer, 100 baskets	50	Oil stores, 61 packages	75
Books, 20 cases	185	Preserves, 7 packages	70
Blacking, 3 packages	10	Pipes, 1 case	5
Boots, 54 cases	560	Plants, 1 case	5
Bags, 500	15	Potatoes, 7 bags	2
Brandy, 22 hogsheads and 535 cases	1125	Raisins, 1125 boxes	1300
Beef, 1 cask	6	Sugar, 9 tons, raw	65
Clothing, 1 case	20	Sardines, 65 cases	400
Claret, 22 hogsheads	190	Spades, 2 packages	4
Confectionery, 10 cases	60	Sewing machines, 6 cases	130
Crucibles, 1 package	10	Sheepskins, 30 bundles	258
Chocolate, 4 cases	25	Tobacco, 7 cases 30 half-tierces	1300
Drapery, 6 packages	235	Tallow, 2 hogsheads, 4 casks, 2 quarter-casks	70
Effects, 1 package	26	Tea, 107 half-chests 31 boxes	490
Flour, 100 tons	1600	Whisky, 30 quarter-casks	180
Fruit, 20 packages	40	Wine, 116 cases	180
Glassware, 6 packages	150		
Hams, 144, bacon, 138 packages	500		

EXPORTS.

	£		£
Brandy, 5 cases	£7	Leather, 2 packages	21
Coal, 353 tons	353	Leather goods, 3 cases	60
Coffee, ½ ton	40	Matting 4 rolls	8
Chain, 17 casks	190	Nails, 77 kegs	200
Drapery, 4 packages	130	Plough wings, 110	50
Effects, 1 case	20	Rum, 10 hogsheads 1 quarter-cask	137
Fancy goods, 1 case	30	Sugar, 5½ tons	173
Flour, 20 bags	40	Tarpaulins, 1 bale	35
Gold, 3725 ozs.	53950	Tallow, 88 casks	
Hoops, 10 bundles	30	Tea, 51 chests 94 half-chests	868
Hides, 397		Wine, 1 quarter-cask	10
Iron, 1331 bars 303 bundles 16 bundles sheet	255		

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860, September.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
7	FRIDAY	6 15	5 41	12 2	12 24

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

THE separation of the colony into small constituencies has tended to aggravate the spirit of localism, and to form in every part of the country little conspiracies against the general interest. In the Roman empire the Emperors were accustomed to scatter largesses among the people—to have days for the distribution of corn—to dazzle with processions and public shows—to stimulate with the horrors of the arena. The exulting populace appreciated these advantages. They addressed themselves to their senses. They were not conscious, indeed, that the very gifts they enjoyed were the instruments of their debasement, and that the plunder they divided had been drawn from the savings of others, whom the Emperors had found means to pillage.

We have a modification of this policy. When we select a representative in the councils of the country, it is not to legislate for the general good, but to watch that nothing passes which it is possible to grasp, and that as large a share as practicable may be obtained of the public funds. The various communities cast about to see how much they can ask for—what modest advances they can solicit.

If they were to multiply the sum total of their demands by the entire population of the constituencies at large, they would see at once that they were asking the Ministers and Parliament to rob the country in general for their benefit. But people do not give themselves trouble to test their desires by any such minutiæ. If a man sees a horse, or a house, or anything that is his neighbour's, he forthwith expresses a wish to have something "like it," and so far pays homage to the commandment. But when it comes to a demand for public money there is no circumlocution. The several constituencies go direct to the public heap, and endeavour to draw from it as much as an ingenious and intelligent grabber can secure.

Such being the principle laid down, it may be worth while to know what kind of representives would be able to grasp the larger share. If we could measure their force as we ascertain the strength of a horse, or an engine, we could reduce the whole to mechanical laws, but the power of a representative is not to be so simply defined. One man, for instance, will get more than another because he is a fair speaker and useful party man. His support is worth having from the moral weight of his words. Another can compass the same object by making himself disagreeable, by always threatening, or by talking incessantly. In some cases men rely upon their personal prowess, but generally they cast about to find three or four beggars like themselves, and by a kind of partnership reinforce their own individual strength. The great lord who, when speaking to a minister, said "we are *seven*," referring to the number of votes he could command in the House, was not half so powerful as some of our local legislators, who can sometimes count more than seven in a House eight times less than the House of Commons.

We have seen how this method has succeeded in getting great grants of public money for works which will probably be unproductive for a long time to come. The conjunction of forces coming from even opposite and hostile quarters may lead to a profitable division of the spoil.

Some of the members, in addressing their constituents, have ingenuously acknowledged that the sum total of their efforts has been to obtain the public money—to get local works carried out. They represent what passes between them and the different ministers as a negotiation between two distinct powers. They go to their offices and plead the cause of their constituents, and endeavour beforehand to secure their object by ingenious canvassing. These applications are tacit bargains of support to be rendered for money to be paid—not indeed into the pocket of the representative, but into the funds of his constituency. Not that we suppose there are no means by which the pockets of the representatives can be benefited. We do not believe that any Government existed which, for the number of inhabitants, had such means of patronage—such power to serve its friends and mortify its enemies—such power to take from one class of the people and give to another. The system of canvassing and coaxing disclosed by the speeches of some who have addressed their constituents has in it all the characteristics and, to a great extent, the consequences of corruption. Nothing can be hoped for from a people whose public spirit is sunk in their individuality, or of constituencies who are willing to sacrifice the common good in order that they may have a bridge, a road, or a punt. The theory of representative government is that it shall take care of the interests of the entire community as such. We have, unfortunately, mixed with our general Government too many municipal affairs. Instead of being limited to interests which are common to the whole country, the Cabinet is occupied in the petty details of holes and fences.

That which we are inclined most to deprecate in this system of petty canvassing is its tendency to dwarf our public men, and make it impossible for any honest man to represent the people. Any one who has just views of his duty, and of the dignity of his functions as a member of Parliament, would scorn to wait at the threshold of a Minister—to go in humble solicitation; and especially for that which ought not to be granted. He would feel that he was exposing himself to the insult of rejection, were his case good. The Minister would embrace the opportunity of illustrating his own virtue in refusing a request from an adversary in order to cover his compliance in favour of his friends. The remembrance of these closettings would paralyze any but the most brazen of mankind. No man of spirit or of conscience could endure it. When standing up to oppose pernicious measures, or to condemn corrupt practices, he must feel his position to be false, and that he is destitute of any title to the respect of his hearers. Thus the more sordid part of his constituents, in proportion to his integrity and public spirit, would be dissatisfied with his services, however eminent, and prefer a mean and unscrupulous beggar, who would accept anything for himself while cadging for his friends.

THE next parliamentary session is to begin shortly, and, it is to be hoped, will prove more fruitful in practical legislation than the last did. The great achievement of that last session was the passing of the Estimates. What was done, and what was left undone then, is now presented in the form of a Parliamentary document. While the House is in committee, the general progress of the business is as confused as a battle. No one looking on can tell what it is that is happening. There is a great deal of noise, a great deal of smoke, and a great deal of collision. Here a small victory is gained on one side, there again it is lost by a more than equivalent repulse on the other. Sometimes the economists carry a point, at others an extravagant job is sanctioned as the price of political support. It is not till all the din is over and the dust is allayed, that we can classify all the gains and losses, and see how the course of the contest has gone. After honorable members have retired to their vacation, and the clerks of the House have a little leisure, a document is prepared, showing every sum proposed to be voted, and how far the actual sum carried was in diminution or excess of that sum. The document giving in this way the financial history of the last session has not been printed.

The sum total of the figures herein contained, show that though the amount of expenditure (exclusive of loans) originally proposed by the Government was £1,211,107 5s. 9d.; the Assembly only sanctioned £1,143,931 13s. 9d.; thereby saving to the country the sum of £67,175 12s. The first impression on ascertaining this fact would naturally be one of thankfulness that we have such a vigilant body of representatives—so lynx-eyed to detect the slightest unnecessary expenditure and to cut it down; so that though we have a Ministry pledged by the most solemn protestations to the very ultimate possibilities of financial reform, yet even their estimates could be pruned down more than one-twentieth by the vigilant guardians of the public purse. But a minute examination of the figures, as to how and where the economy was effected, considerably dissipates this agreeable reduction. Complaints are constantly made of the "cost of government" in this colony, and comparisons anything but complimentary are made as to the ratio that prevails here between the population and the public expenditure, and what prevails elsewhere. There is a good deal in these comparisons that is fallacious, because our Government are forced, from lack of private enterprise, to undertake many things foreign from the prime object of government. So far from restricting its functions to the mere protection of life and property, it is made a sort of jack-of-all-trades, and carries on a speculative business in alpacas, in telegraphs, and in competition with steamboats and common carriers, the last being a very extensive and losing operation. All these things affect the balance of profit and loss at the year's end, and make an administration appear to have been profligately expensive, when it has merely been muddled with superfluous and profitless undertakings.

The labours of the Assembly last session effected no appreciable diminution in what can be properly called the cost of governing, while this was in some respects decidedly increased. The whole departmental machinery remains as complex and as costly as ever, and bears the same proportion to the population—in fact, since Queensland has been separated it bears a larger proportion. The general result of each fresh session, and each fresh administration would seem to be that economy in this respect is not possible—that the business of governing is done as cheaply as it can be done, unless we put it up to contract. The only chance for retrenchment, therefore, lies in what may be called a reduction of the purchase of public conveniences out of the public funds—these conveniences ranging from what may be classed as primary necessities up to what may be considered luxuries. The economy thus practised is equivalent to a sort of self-denial in the latter case, and a diminished investment in the former.

Thus, for instance, the question is asked, shall we purchase an increase of population? And the answer is, no. By this means, £30,000 is saved at a stroke. Yet this is a sort of saving that cannot be called economy. Money wisely spent in immigration—provided there is occupation and capital to meet them on arrival—is money productively invested, and that yields thereafter, a perpetually increasing return. So, again, the question is asked, shall we begin to pay off a portion of our national debt by redeeming some of our debentures as they fall due, and again the answer of the session is, no. Here is another nominal saving effected of £53,000; but in reality it is only the postponement of an obligation, and the retention of the annual liability of interest. So, again, the questions are asked, shall we increase the accommodation of the Museum? No, we cannot afford the money. That saves £5000. Shall we have a free library in Sydney? No. That will save £10,000. Shall we have grammar schools at Goulburn, Bathurst, and Maitland? No. That will save £12,000. This is the way we economise, and this sort of economy was forced on the Parliament and the Government by the unpleasant fact that the revenue was declining.

In the items of increase to expenditure there are many which distinctly belong to the cost of governing, though necessitated partly by the natural increase of population and trade, and public convenience; partly by the adoption of local courts of justice, and partly to meet the anticipated requirements of a population flocking to the Southern Gold-fields. Thus the cost of the police is increased by £10,000, mainly as a consequence of the expected rush to the Snowy River. Gaols and penal establishments require £1542 more than was expected, mostly for local establishments. Customs' officers at the outports require a thousand pounds additional. Gold receivers, lighthouse keepers, post-office servants, all come on with extra claims to meet the extension of their operations. More than £14,000 had to be spent, not in further improvements, but in repairing damages done to roads and bridges by the floods. There was a saving of £25,000 in money intended to provide court-houses and lockups for the District Courts, but we fear that the accommodation, alike for judge, jury, and prisoners is in many cases of the most disreputable character. Ten thousand pounds extra, however had to be voted for the court and station houses on the road to the Snowy River. Kiandra has made its mark very plainly on the estimates of last session, and it to be hoped that the COLONIAL TREASURER will find himself ultimately reimbursed for the outlay to which it has already put him.

There was an extra vote of ten thousand pounds for education, and if that money is well spent, no one will grudge it. This is the solitary instance in which the Legislature was in a liberal mood towards anything that did not savour of material prosperity, and this was owing less to the claims of education itself than to the rivalry of the two Boards, one trying to steal a march on the other, and its opponent "all there" to keep pace. What a pity that we cannot get up rival theological museums and public libraries. We might have a chance then of carrying the votes for such institutions in the same way.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

No Houses to-day.

The only question of difference between the Council and Assembly on the Land Bill is the lot system as opposed to auction and sub-division of allotments. It is generally believed that the bill will be agreed to to-morrow.

Two lots of California wheat sold at 6s. and 6s. 6d.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The Government introduced a series of resolutions for giving a company land to form roadway from Port Augusta to the mineral country in the north, which was carried in both Houses almost unanimously.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Henry Jeffreys, a special meeting. Adjourned by consent until Saturday.

In the estate of Croft and Son, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of James Brennan, a single meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent was examined by his Honor in reference to his assets and the mortgaged property mentioned in his schedule.

In the estate of William B. Dingwall, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of John T. Neale, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Joseph Arnold, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Frank Pogson, a special meeting for proof of debts. Nothing done.

In the estate of John H. North, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of William Walsh, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

John Lawless, of Beattie's Lane, Sydney, fruit dealer. Liabilities, £77 1s. 0d. Assets—value of personal property, £7. Deficit, £70 1s. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Joseph Marchant, of South Head Road, Sydney, dealer. Liabilities £116 13s. 4d. Assets—value of personal property, £15; outstanding debts, £10 11s 2d.: total, £25 11s. 2d. Deficit, £91 2s. 2d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 7.—Jane Coleman, adjourned certificate, 11. Thomas Buff, adjourned single, 11. Thomas W. Wallace, adjourned second, for examination, half-past 11.

Saturday, 8.—Henry Jeffreys, adjourned special for proof of debts, half-past 10.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Smithers, Peden, Asher, and Oatley.

Twelve persons, convicted of having been found drunk in public places, were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Henry Proctor was brought before the Court by constable Potter, who deposed that last night he saw defendant strike a woman several blows with his fist on the face and body, then take her by the throat and throw her down, and while holding her down struck her; this took place in a public-house at the corner of Pitt-street and Goulburn-street, and the woman he found is defendant's wife; defendant appeared as if endeavouring to choke his wife when he (the constable) interfered and took him into custody. Their worships found defendant guilty, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

John Cummins was proved to have stolen an axe, valued at 2s. 6d., but, at the prosecutor's intercession, was discharged with an admonition.

James M'Crossen appeared on summons to answer an information by Inspector George Read, for having neglected to comply with an order of this Bench, made by Messrs. Lucas and Hargraves on the 14th March last, for the weekly payment of 10s. 6d., for the maintenance of an illegitimate child, of which Jane Morgan is the mother, and he (defendant) was alleged to be the father. The sum of £12 10s. was due at the date of the information. Inspector Read deposed that no money had been paid to him on account of the order, which was produced in Court by the clerk of the peace. Sergeant Tant proved service of order on defendant. For the defence, Mr. Roberts submitted that the information must be dismissed on several grounds; the order relied upon is bad, the child being over seven years of age, that no evidence had been given to connect the defendant with the order, that there was no proof of the paper served by Tant being a true copy of the order, nor was there any evidence as to the amount actually due on the order. The Bench ordered payment of the sum of £12 1s. 6d., or to be imprisoned until it be paid. Mr. Roberts said he was instructed to take proceedings to set aside the order altogether. Mr. Moffat appeared for the complainant.

John Williamson appeared by Mr. Cory, his attorney, to answer an information in which Amelia Battwell alleged that in May last she was delivered of a female child, of which he (defendant) is the father, and that he, though well able, by reason of his occupation as a blacksmith, refuses and neglects to contribute towards the support of such illegitimate child. It appeared that the parties have been living together until recently, and that they have three children living, two of which, however, were born in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. The Bench adjudged defendant to be the father of the child, the subject of this proceeding, and made an order requiring him to pay 10s. weekly, for twelve months, towards its support.

Sophia May was found guilty of having committed a trivial assault upon Isabella Weiler, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 4s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. The parties after leaving the Court met in the entrance hall, when Miss May committed upon Mrs. Weiler a more violent assault than that for which she had been fined; the assault was witnessed by some of the police, who forthwith handed the spirited young lady across the yard and into the lockup.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. H. C. Bursell, and Mr. W. F. Buchanan.

Edward O'Hara, butcher, appeared to answer the information of William Mortimer, late butcher and shopman in his employ, who complained that defendant owed him a balance of wages, which he refused to pay. Plaintiff claimed £9 10s., but defendant's wife, who was in the habit of paying him, deposed that only two days' wages (13s.) were due, though she admitted that they owed him £10 10s for money borrowed. Their worships ordered defendant to pay 13s. with costs.

In the summons case James Clewett v. Bridget Cain, for insulting language, there were no parties.

John Stewart, second mate of the ship Justyn, was charged with having assaulted Stephen Watkins, a boy serving on board that vessel, by striking him with his fist on the jaw and stomach. The case was adjourned until to-morrow for further evidence.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Business this day: Vivers v. Tuck, examination of plaintiff's witnesses; Newton and others v. Eales and others, minutes; Segerson v. Polding and others, to settle report.

Thursday, 6th September.

REGULA GENERALIS.

It is ordered that the Court shall sit, as in Banco, on Friday, the 7th day of September instant, at one p.m., for the purpose of delivering judgment in the following cases:—Gordon v. Scott and others, Hollinshed v. Ash; and also for the purpose of hearing and determining applications for the admission of gentlemen to be barristers of this Court.

J. N. DICKINSON.
SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD.
EDWARD WISE.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, outfitters, storekeepers, and the trade, to their sale of seasonable drapery goods, to take place at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, Friday, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

METROPOLITAN SPRING MEETING.

PATRON—Sir William Thomas Denison, K C B. Stewards—Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B.; Richard Jones, Esq.; William M'Quade, Esq., J P.; J. H. Atkinson, Esq., M.L.A.; George Rowley, Esq. Judge—J. Lackey, Esq., J.P. Starter—W. M'Quade, Esq., J.P.

As might have been expected, the attendance at the opening of the spring meeting yesterday was both numerous and respectable; the muster being but little, if anything, less than that which graced the course on the occasion of the champion race. The weather during the earlier portion of the day was extremely fine, but towards the afternoon it became excessively sultry, and was succeeded by a smart shower of rain, which had the effect of driving the spectators to the various booths for shelter. Subsequently the sun again made its appearance, and for the remainder of the day the rain held off. The arrangements of the officials were extremely satisfactory; the starting, &c., being attended to with a punctuality and care which it is to be hoped will serve as an example for the future. With regard to the racing itself, it will be seen that the Nelson horses are still in the ascendant, Wildrake having defeated Veno and Shamrock, and Mr. Redwood's mare Io running a close second for the Maiden Plate; while another of the New Zealand string (Phœbe) carried off the Ladies' Purse, in which Ben Bolt, Young Morgan, and other horses of note were competitors. Great interest attaches now to the meeting of Wildrake and Zoe on Saturday in the Jockey Club handicap, and, judging from the performances of the former yesterday, it will be a matter of difficulty to say which of the two will come off victorious. Several wagers have already been made on the event. So far as the meeting has yet gone, it has not been the means of eliciting any improvement as affects the quality of our young stock, Archer being the only young horse of note that has made his appearance this season. The Jockey Club, however, being now in a position to encourage breeders by the award of large prizes, we may look forward to something better in a year or two, more particularly as recent additions of first-class blood will enable our breeders to rear a better description of animals than we can at present boast of. At one time, and not very long since, Homebush presented us yearly with a field of three-year-old horses which would have been no discredit to any course in the world; but, from some cause or other, we have gone behindhand of late, and have allowed our neighbours in Victoria to take the lead in this respect. Let us hope that, with a self-supporting course, and the stimulus which will be afforded by high prizes and nominal or free entries, we shall shortly have the pleasure of again producing animals like Beeswing, Vanity, Lauristina, and others which graced the turf of New South Wales during its palmy days. We append the result of the racing yesterday:—

FIRST RACE.—The Metropolitan Maiden Plate of 150 sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 sovereigns each added, for all horses that never won an advertised prize at the time of entrance (winners of two years old stakes excepted); weight for age; no maiden allowance. Second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the prize. Entrance, £7 10s. Winners, at starting, of 30 sovereigns, 3 lbs. extra; of 50 sovereigns, 5 lbs. extra; 100 sovereigns, 7 lbs. extra; 1½ mile; penalties for winners not accumulative.

Mr. E. De Mestre's b. c. Archer, 4 years, 8 st. 7 lbs. (J. Cutts) 1
H. Redwood's b. m. Io, 5 years, 8 st. 11 lbs. (Carter) 2
G. Doyle's c. h. Warrior, 4 years, 8 st. 7 lbs. 3
J. Tait's b c. Fisherman, 4 years, 8 st. 7 lbs.
White's b. c. St. Giles, 3 years, 6 st. 8 lbs.
J. Riley's b. m. Butterfly

Betting: 2 to 1 against Io, 3 to 1 against Fisherman, 4 to 1 each against Archer and St. Giles. An excellent start was effected, the whole of the horses getting off on pretty equal terms. Immediately after starting Io and Archer went to the front, the two running dead abreast till passing the Grand Stand, when Io forged slightly ahead and secured the inside running; Warrior at the same moment putting on the steam, and placing himself in the third position; St. Giles and Fisherman close together, and Butterfly last, about three lengths behind. These positions were maintained all along the back stretch or "Whiskers-flat," as it is termed, and at the Champion-corner. Io and Archer to all appearance had the race between them, the other horses being several lengths in the rear. A splendid contest from the Derby-corner home terminated eventually in favour of Archer, who was landed a winner by a length and a half; Warrior, third; the others six or seven lengths behind. Time, 3 minutes 32 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—The Australian Plate of 120 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns (half forfeit) added; for all horses; weight for age; 2½ miles; second horse to receive 20 sovereigns from the prize; entrance 6 sovereigns.

Mr. George Duppa's b. g. Wildrake, 5 years, 9st. 1 lb. (Snell) 1
J. Higgerson's c. g. Veno, aged, 9 st. 5 lbs. (Higgerson) ... 2
J. Onus' b. g. Shamrock, aged, 9 st. 5 lbs. (Holmes) ... 3

Betting, 5 to 4 on the field. Veno went away with the lead, attended closely by Wildrake, Onus' horse lying about a length behind on the outside. After passing the turn at the rocks, Higgerson slightly improved the pace, evidently for the purpose of trying Wildrake for foot; Snell, however, kept a strong pull upon his horse, and allowed Shamrock to close upon him, until, on reaching the three-mile starting post, Shamrock was at least a length in advance of Wildrake, and within half a length of Veno. The struggle now commenced in earnest, and amid great applause, the three horses got together and entered the straight running nearly abreast, Wildrake still pulling double, and the other two tearing along at a desperate pace. No change of importance occurred till the three-mile starting place was reached, when Snell let out the New Zealander, who instantly shot past his two opponents like an arrow, beating them both easily for pace all the way home, and eventually gaining the post three lengths in advance; a terrific race for second place between Veno and Shamrock terminating in favour of the former by little better than a head. Time, five minutes nine seconds.

THIRD RACE.—The Squatters' Purse of 50 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each, for all horses that never won a prize exceeding forty sovereigns at the time of entrance; once round and a distance; weight for age. Entrance £2 10s. Second horse to receive ten sovereigns.

Mr. J. Galvin's r. m. Calypso, aged, 8 st. 10 lbs. (Thompson) 1
Morris' b. h. Boomerang, aged, 9 st. 1 lb. (Stubbs) 2
J. Tait's ch. g. Canute (late Clifton), aged, 8 st. 12 lb ......
Blackman's c. h. St. Patrick, aged, 9 st. 1 lb. ......

Betting 2 to 3 on Calypso; Boomerang led at starting, and maintained his position for a considerable distance, the favourite lying second, with the two chesnuts in close attendance. Nearing the turn at Constitution hill, Thompson called upon *his* mare, who responded gallantly, a fine race to the winning post ending in her favour by rather better than a length. Time, two minutes forty-six seconds.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ladies' Purse of 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each added, for all horses, to be handicapped by the Race Committee. Second horse to receive 15 sovereigns from the gross amount of the prize, sweep returned to non-acceptors; 2 miles. Entrance £3.

Mr. George Duppa's ch. m. Phœbe, 6 years, 8 st. 8lbs. (Ray) 1
John Single's ch. g. Ben Bolt, aged, 8 st. 10 lbs. (Holmes) 2
Ivory's b. g. Young Morgan, aged, 8st. 7 lbs. 3
E. De Mestre's b. m. Lauristina, aged, 8st. 7lbs.
Bavin's b. g. Red Deer, 5 years, 6 st. 9 lbs.
W. B. Blackman's ch. g. True Blue, aged, 8 st. 5 lbs.
Lee's ch. h. Peter Possum, 5 years, 7 st. 10 lbs.
Onus' b. g. Egremont, aged, 8 st.
Lodge's c. h. The Don, 5 years, 8 st. 6 lbs.
Joseph Moses' b. g. Wonder, aged, 7 st. 12 lbs.

Betting 3 to 1 against Phœbe, 4 to 1 against the Don, 100 to 8 each against True Blue, and Egremont. Young Morgan led past the stand, the others all close together. At the back of the course Phœbe singled herself out from the ruck, challenged and passed Morgan, and maintained the first place throughout the remainder of the distance. Ben Bolt beating Morgan for second honours, and the others all running up in Indian file, with a gap of about a length between each. Time, three minutes fifty-two seconds.

FIFTH RACE.—Champagne Stakes of £50, for all horses, weight for age; once round. Entrance £2 10s.

Mr. T. Ivory's ch. m. Flying Doe, 4 years, 8st. 2lbs. (Driscoll) w.o.
E. De Mestre's b. m. Lauristina, 6 years, 8st. [illegible] lbs.
Bavin's b. g. Red Deer, 5 years, 8st. 1 lb.
Duppa's c. m. Phœbe, 6 years, 8st. 10lbs.
Andrew Lodge's c. h. The Don, 5 years, 9st.
H. Redwood's c. f. Waimea, 3 years, 6st. 7 lbs.
John Dickson's b. g. Harkaway, aged, 8st. 12 lbs.
J. Moses' b. g. Wonder, aged, 8st. 12 lbs.

This race was at one time expected to be one of the best events of the meeting, but from a variety of causes it terminated in a walk over for Mr. Ivory's mare. Of course, under these circumstances it was wholly devoid of interest; the spectators commenced to take their departure, in fact, directly it became known that Don, Waimea, and Harkaway, were not to start. In reference to the Don, it may be well to mention that he will not run again at the present meeting, his owner considering, from the way he shaped in the Ladies' Purse, that he can have no chance of success under the weights which he would have to carry.

The following races constitute the programme for to-day (Friday), namely—Hurdle Race, 2½ miles, four entries; Innkeepers' Purse, twice round and a distance, seven entries; and the Hurry Scurry Stakes, heats, once round, three entries. A trotting match and two other private races are also, we understand, to come off this afternoon; so that, on the whole, the second day's card will not be devoid of interest.

THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES AND THE ALIGNMENT ACT.

THE interference of the civic authorities on Wednesday afternoon with the alterations in Mr. Lassetter's shop, and the resistance which was offered to that interference, have excited a great deal of interest in the city, the matter being one which affects a large number of Sydney shopkeepers, many of whom are desirous of improving their premises, but are deterred from doing so by the stringent manner in which the provisions of the Alignment Act have recently been put in force by the City Surveyor. An injunction against the proceedings of the civic authorities having been obtained, nothing further will be done to the shop-front until the case is decided by the Supreme Court; in the meantime shutters are put up in front of the shattered frame. The shop-front consists of two projecting windows, the centres of which are about seven feet from the kerb. Neither the woodwork below the front that was being altererd, and which rests on a stone course, nor the side sashes, are at all injured, so that any alteration that might have been made in the size of the panes could not possibly have affected the width of the pavement. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the justifiableness of the course pursued by either party in this affair. By many the right of Mr. Lassetter to alter his shop front in the way he proposed was looked upon as altogether an abstract question, to be decided by an action at law against him, if the civic authorities desired to restrain him; and they considered that a party making such alterations would be justified in resorting to personal violence if he or his servants were interfered with. This position seems to be strengthened by the circumstance that, although the Alignment Act, under which these summary proceedings were taken, has been the law for twenty-six years, it has been to a great extent a dead letter, several transformations having been made in numerous other shop fronts on a much more extensive scale than those projected by Mr. Lassetter, without any interference from the City Surveyor, and Mr. Lassetter himself having been allowed to build a floor above the shop. On the other hand, it is urged that, in several instances recently, shop fronts in the most central parts of George-street on being altered had to be carried back twelve feet from the kerb, and that these must have made it clear to Mr. Lassetter that he would not be allowed to carry out the improvements he proposed. The glass front of Mr. Younger's ironmongery shop, in Pitt-street, was removed a few weeks ago with a view to a better one being substituted, but the City Surveyor having interfered between the two processes, the front is left entirely open. The substitution of two or three handsome panes of glass for a number of small ones may be considered a very harmless proceeding, and, under the circumstances above stated, in no sense of the word an encroachment on the footway; but such it is evidently held to be by the civic authorities, they claiming for the public a clear space from the ground upwards of twelve feet from the kerb, and regarding any walls or shop fronts which entrench upon that space as obstructions only to be permitted to continue so long as they remain in the same position that they occupied when the Alignment Act was passed. We understand that the reason why the authorities take such summary steps in preventing alterations in shop fronts instead of subsequently bringing actions in a Court of law for the removal of the obstructions, is, that in cases of this kind that have been tried at the Police Court, either through some technical objection or through a different construction being put upon the Act, the magistrates have decided against them. The leading members of the bar have been retained on behalf of the Corporation in the case against them in the Supreme Court, which will be tried in a few days. Although the affair caused a great disturbance in the centre of the city for two or three hours, and some stiff, though happily not serious, blows were exchanged, the circumstance is likely to be productive of good in bringing to an issue a question of much importance to the citizens. If it should be decided that the civic authorities were justified in preventing the alterations intended in Mr. Lassetter's shop front, those whose shops project in the same manner will be deterred from carrying out such alterations, unless they are prepared to give up the space on which they encroach. The increased facilities to traffic obtained by keeping back encroachments on the footway are a great advantage to the public; but no such considerations can justify the most necessary regulation being carried out in an arbitrary or capricious manner.

We subjoin some further particulars with which we have been supplied, and which afford a complete history of the proceeding:—Before any serious damage was done to the window, Mr. Lassetter's solicitor (Mr. Barker) arrived, and having asked of Mr. Parker, the district surveyor, if it was he who was about to destroy the window, and having had a reply in the affirmative, he said it was unnecessary to proceed to any acts of violence, as, if Mr. Lassetter had done wrong, and had no right to keep the window as it was, he would remove it himself; and he requested that Mr. Parker would not take any steps for a day or two. Mr. Parker replied that he was acting under the orders of his superior officer, Mr. Bell, and therefore he could not delay, but must at once carry out his orders. Mr. Barker then pointed out that, as Mr. Lassetter was determined to resist him by force, a breach of the peace must ensue, and where there were so many persons assembled armed with weapons, it was impossible to foresee where the matter would end; and suggested that he should at least forbear till the same hour on the following day. He still refused, and said he must obey his orders. He was then asked not to do anything until Mr. Bell could be communicated with, and he again said that he could not wait any time, but afterwards said he would not do anything for half an hour. Mr. Lassetter and Mr. Barker then proceeded to the city council chambers, where they saw Mr. Bell. Mr. Barker said he had called upon him to see whether an arrangement could not be made for avoiding the outrage which was about to be committed under his orders. Mr. Bell said he could not interfere; the Corporation had acted in the same way with others, and they could show no favour to Mr. Lassetter; that he had given his orders, and he expected them to be carried out; Mr. Lassetter must either take out the window, or his men must do it for him. Mr. Barker said he did not ask him to do anything more than to give Mr. Lassetter an opportunity of having the question of his right to retain the window legally determined; and if it should be held that he was not entitled to carry on the alterations, that he would remove the window. Mr. Bell said, "We will not take any more cases to the Police Office; we have in every case failed, and we will not go there again. We think if we have first removed the window ourselves, we stand in a better position than if we went to law." Mr. Barker said that, if he thought he would be in a better position as defendant, Mr. Lassetter would be plaintiff, and proceed against the Corporation, and that he would enter into a bond to the effect that he would remove the new sash within twelve hours from the time it was determined that he was wrong. Mr. Bell replied, "Oh, no; we will make no such arrangement; in a similar case a party gave his bond to that effect, and, instead of removing the obstruction he paid the money." It was then suggested that the penalty should be made sufficiently large to guard against Mr. Lassetter's doing so; but Mr. Bell said he must have the window out at once; he had given his instructions, and they must be carried out. He was then asked to forbear for a sufficient time to allow Mr. Lassetter to apply to a Judge for an injunction, and he said he did not care about the injunction, provided he first got the window out. An application was immediately afterwards made for an injunction, but, in the meantime, the work of destruction was consummated.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Gregory, Paddington, yesterday, on the body of a child, named William James Rooke, aged six years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had always been a sickly child, and about two months ago he had an attack of measles from which he never thoroughly recovered. On Tuesday evening, after coming from school, he complained of pains arising from having eaten too much for his dinner; he vomited, and was ill throughout the night; the next morning he appeared to be better, but towards noon symptoms of exhaustion were observable; his extremities gradually grew cold, and his body became convulsed; Dr. Bligh was called in, and he immediately ordered hot applications and a warm bath; these orders were promptly executed, but unfortunately without having the desired effect, and the sufferer expired at about two o'clock in the afternoon. Verdict, Died from natural causes.

THE SYDNEY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The names attached to the address presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, and printed in yesterday's *Herald*, should have been William M'Leay, C. Rolleston, H. G. Alleyne, and J. W. Waugh.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1487181

KIANDRA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

31st August.—Weather up to the 30th very changeable; since Sunday last, snow, wind, and rain alternately. The 30th and 31st have been bright and warm. The town is in a shocking state of mud, a foot deep in many places, and the country round about is not much better. It is impossible to walk a hundred yards without getting the feet wet. The snow having melted, all the boggy places are getting very bad again. On the 27th instant Commissioners Cloete and Clarke started for Cooma, in order to be sworn in as police magistrates for Kiandra and Denison respectively, at the Quarter Sessions, of the 29th instant.

Mining.—Surface Hill.—In consequence of the damage done by the ground sluicers on Surface Hill, to claims in the river bed, by their tailings and slush, an order was issued on the 27th instant, by Mr. Cloete for them to return the water to its natural channel, and to desist from working. Commissioner Scott visited each claim respectively, and read out the order to them. Great dissatisfaction was manifested, and a general determination come to by the ground sluicers to risk all consequences, and continue working. The majority have adhered to this resolution, and in consequence will be summoned to attend at the Police Office on Wednesday next. They were duly warned by Mr. Scott that in disobeying the order, they rendered themselves liable to £25 penalty, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour. We are curious to hear the result of this trial, but trust that it will definitely settle the so long pending dispute between the river men and the ground sluicers. There is no doubt that ground sluicing should never have been sanctioned until the river bed had been worked out; but Mr. Lockhart we are given to understand, permitted this injurious practice in direct defiance of a positive order of the Chief Commissioner's

Surface Flat.—A very handsome nugget was discovered here four days ago, by a party of four, weighing 16½ ounces. The quartz and gold were very beautifully intermixed. It would have made a very fine specimen; but the discoverers were so poor, having been literally starving for some days previous that they had to break it up. It realised between nine and ten ounces.

The Snowy River.—There is still a great deal of water in the river, but few parties have been able to work. The Escort this week will feel the effect of this and the inclement weather combined.

The Four-Mile.—There are about 200 diggers pretty steadily at work here. No large nuggets have been met with, but most of the diggers are earning good wages. One man has never averaged less during the last four months than £1 a day, and for several weeks he made £2. Yesterday there was a small rush to a hill on the right-hand bank of the creek—one prospector having washed out half an ounce in the morning—others found the colour everywhere, but failed to hit upon a rich patch. The gold here is very pure, coarse, heavy, and slightly water-worn. The Four-mile is pleasantly situated, bearing almost due south from Kiandra. The diggings extend over a widespread undulating slope, at the foot of wooded hills; several little creeks intersecting them from various spurs. The claims are mostly taken up near these water courses, and extend for upwards of a mile to a very pretty waterfall of about twenty-five feet in height. This dashes clean over an abrupt ledge of rock, sends the spray up sparkling in the sunbeams, and is heard for some distance. Several prospects have been made below this gorge, but the prospecters seem to have been driven out by the water before finding bottom.

Delirium Tremens.—Another sad case has occurred this week, brought on by excessive drinking. John Weir, who has for some time been in business here as a carcase butcher, was given into custody of the police, after having jumped through a window in town, whilst under the effects of drink. He has since been taken care of by the authorities, and placed under the care of Dr. Rickards. He is decidedly insane.

New Providence.—A man, name unknown, was buried by the police yesterday. He was found dead about a mile and half from the township, having been exposed all night to the severity of the weather. The lock-up and guard-room is just completed, and does credit to the contractor. Mason's public-house is likewise nearly finished, and seems one of the best on these gold-fields.

Publican's Licensing Meeting.—This is fixed for the 4th of September; there are between twenty and thirty applications. We trust that as many as possible may obtain their license, so that there will be no longer an excuse for sly grog selling on the diggings. Inspector Sanderson has just returned from a tour of inspection.

Arrivals.—Come they will in spite of every warning. Many have lately arrived from the Rocky, Armidale, &c. They report nothing doing; only Chinamen can get a living there. Likewise fresh men from the Victorian side appear daily in our streets; we use the plural, although there are only two at present that have any pretension to such distinction, and they are only traversed when dire necessity compels, being on the average one foot deep in mud.

Mail.—We had a rather large bag on Wednesday last, but letters and papers only up to the 18th instead of the 24th. I trust there will be a little more regularity with the new daily contract in October. Rumour says the Post Office is to be fixed in the township, next to Carmichael's inn, and not in the new town, as proposed by the Chief Commissioner. The Telegraph office is to be in the same building.

31st.—Surface Hill.—Since writing the above, my attention has been called, by one of the river sufferers, to a letter in the *Alpine Pioneer* of this date, signed "The Unfortunate Ground Sluicers." I would merely remark that the same is a very one-sided statement, and will doubtless be contradicted by some river sufferer in the next issue, much in the same way as the complaint of Jackson and party, in the *Alpine Pioneer* of the 28th is contradicted by J. Godfrey in to-day's issue. There are always two sides to a question, and whichever way a dispute is decided, the losing party claims an Englishman's right to grumble.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

August 30.—Since I wrote you last the weather has been very tempestuous. On Sabbath it was fine, but on Monday the sky was again overcast, the wind veering to south-east; frost set in by sundown, and slight showers of snow fell at intervals. The high wind continued all Tuesday and Wednesday, accompanied with snow, as before. To-day the wind was from due east, and it has been a good day, and we are now in high hopes that the winter is nearly past. Our markets are very firm; flour, from the stores, is £8 5s.; our bakers are mostly out of stock, and altogether our stock is very low. I know one baker, however, who has got some twenty tons at New Providence; he has agreed to get it packed to his bakehouse in one month, at £10 10s. per ton. The stock of goods at the Tumut and Gundagai is also very low. Flour in these townships is £4 to £4 10s., not £6 10s. as the *Pioneer* states; so the packers are not bringing any flour from these places. Eggs have been abundant this week, at 4s. 6d. to 5s.; fowls, 13s. There is an acquaintance of mine who goes down the river and shoots a great many ducks, for which he gets a ready market at 9s. per pair; he informs me that in some of the swamps there are thousands of them for the shooting. There are also, he says, droves of cattle without a brand. Here, then, is a field for some of your Sydney sportsmen; however, with all these advantages, the question still forces itself on my mind, how can 40,000 people be fed? Our population, including comers and goers, has never reached 2000 these four months back, and all the supply we had then, and the supply of Russell, Tumut, Gundagai, and all the teams that have come in, and still, with few exceptions, the most of the stores are empty. "It is very true, that if you speak to a storekeeper, he will inform you that he has ten, twenty, or sometimes thirty teams on the road; but then there are also the consumers coming up also. I understand there is an immense quantity of goods on the east coast—that is Twofold Bay, &c., also the Clyde; but no teams. Why is not a Team Company started; I am sure such a concern would pay. The Melbourne merchant would require, when they send their goods to the Bay, to send their teams with them. What is the use of sending goods to the Bay without teams? It would be better to keep them in the warehouse at Melbourne. Unless a team company is started to travel from the Bay to this every fortnight, I do not think it possible for this place to be sufficiently supplied with the necessaries of life. A goodly number of new chums have arrived. In one or two holes they sunk, got the colour, and off they went. Some of them have come 700 miles. I hear many complaints of the want of success, but my opinion is that they must have come too soon. Before a man or party can do anything, they must put up a house; that takes one week if the weather be good—if bad, two weeks; the expenses going on at the least twenty-five shillings per man. An extra storm comes, and off they go. I met a party yesterday they had been out prospecting; because they had not got a nugget they complain very much. They got the colour everywhere, even on the mountain tops; they stated that it would turn out another Port Curtis. I feel certain that a month of good weather would now make our escort something respectable. There has been a meeting of the Hospital Committee in a private room of the Empire Hotel. Some of the committee could not find out where it was convened, and of course the attendance was but small. £135 has been collected, which looks well. If the business is only well managed, the institution will prosper.

Our Commissioners are again in a fix; their orders are not attended to. They send the police to back the law, and then see to their face the destruction the policemen do to the diggers' races again repaired.

The present site of the Post Office gives satisfaction to all except some of the camp officials; but the interest of the many will be benefitted by the arrangement.

31st.—A splendid morning with very little frost, and the roads getting better every day.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dining and Drawing Room Grates, Saucepans, Electro-plated Goods.

MESSRS. PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Matches, Paper, Sugar Bags, Sugar, Jams, Salmon, Sago, Dried Apples, Blue, Almonds, Currants, Cheese.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Spring Goods and General Drapery.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At Mr. A. Cooper's Stores, Sussex-street, Haymarket, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Wines, Spirits, Ale, and Porter, Horses, Carts, Dog-cart, Harness; at the Patent Slip Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Flooring Boards, Joists, Scantling.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mare, Spring-cart and Harness, Ladies' Boots, Bluchers.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At Bayswater Villa, Double Bay, the residence of Major Fanning, Household Furniture and Effects, Mare and Carriage Horse.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Books, Clothing, Firearms.

MR. F. BRADLY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Engravings, China, Plated Ware, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.—On the H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep; at their Yards, Pigs and Calves; at their Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Iron Ploughs; at 11 o'clock, Maize, Oats, Bran, Flour, Butter, Bacon, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Terminus, at 11 o'clock, Ready-dressed Porkers, Eggs, Poultry, Butter, &c.

Escape of Prisoners from Darlinghurst Gaol.—At about half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, four prisoners made their escape from Darlinghurst gaol, by climbing over the wall by means of a long plank into which a number of nails had been driven. From inquiries made last night, we learn that the turnkey in charge of that part of the gaol in which the prisoners were confined went to another part of the establishment for a short time, and the four prisoners, being thus left unguarded, ran out and clambered over the wall in the manner described. They were immediately missed, and Mr. Harrison, in company with several turnkeys, went in pursuit. One of the prisoners was recaptured within a short distance of the prison walls, and another subsequently at Waverley. The remaining two had, up to last night, eluded the vigilance of the police and turnkeys sent in pursuit. The two men recaptured are named Alexander Smith and Joseph Davis. Those still at large are named John Molloy, aged twenty-six, and James Maher, aged nineteen. Molloy was serving a term of four years' imprisonment, and Maher was under sentence of six months' imprisonment, for being illegally on the premises of Mr. Welsh, of Bligh-street. They were both dressed in prison clothes when they made their escape. The turnkey whose duty it was to look after them has been suspended, and doubtless a rigid inquiry will be made into his alleged dereliction of duty.

Balmain Volunteer Rifle Corps.—A committee meeting was held last evening at the Municipal Council Chamber, Mr. T. Buchanan being in the chair, and Mr. J. H. Palmer acting as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and subsequently confirmed. From them it appeared that in compliance with a resolution agreed to at a meeting on the 3rd instant, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mullens as a deputation, had waited upon the Colonial Secretary with a view to ascertain information respecting the conditions and terms of service. In reply, Mr. Cowper was reported by Mr. Buchanan to have in substance stated, "That although the Government had not fully resolved upon its action in the matter of volunteer corps, yet as far as was at present decided it was intended as much as possible to leave the power of self control in the hands of the various corps which might be formed. With reference to the election of officers, while the Government would not set aside their right to appoint them, they would pay every attention to the recommendations of the corps, and without strong reason to the contrary would confirm every election; that the corps should have the power of deciding upon their uniforms, a sum not exceeding £3 10s. being paid by the Government for defraying the expense thereof, provided a certain amount of previous drill had been performed. As to removal from the county of Cumberland the Government did not contemplate such a step, except in the event of invasion, when the corps might be ordered to go to any part of the colony where their services might be required. The corps should be treated as separate and independent, and as far as possible its government should be within itself." Members of committee having lists of persons willing to enrol, then handed them in, and it was found that the number amounted to sixty-six. It was resolved, therefore, to forward them to his Excellency. Various details relative to the appointment and election of officers, character of uniform, time of drill, and to the obstacles (especially as to their time) in the way of operatives, &c., were conversationally discussed. A draft set of rules for the regulation of the corps was deliberated upon and provisionally modified, though of course left subject to future revision. It was proposed that, as soon as those now ready to become members of the corps were sworn in, a general meeting be held.

No Land—no Rifle.—In pursuance of an advertisement that has appeared in the daily papers for the last few days, a torchlight meeting of the working classes of Sydney was held in the Haymarket last evening. At half-past seven o'clock, in accordance with the programme issued, those present, who may have numbered four or five hundred, marched in procession to Wynyard-square, being preceded by a band. On the way the numbers gradually increased, until on reaching the square the number present must have been at least 1500. A chairman was then elected, and addresses of the ordinary style upon such occasions were delivered, their staple being attacks upon the *Herald*, and attempts at showing that the working men of the colony had nothing to fight for, from their being deprived of the only stake of interest that they possibly could have in the country—land. The meeting, which gradually dwindled down in numbers towards its close, quietly dispersed.

Progress of the Exploration Party.—The *Argus* of 30th ultimo, says:—The following telegram was received yesterday by Dr. Macadam, from the leader of the Exploring Expedition:—"Sandhurst, August 25, 1860.—The Exploration Expedition encamped here last night, and proceeds this morning en route to Swan Hill via Kennedy's public-house, on the Campaspe and Glass' station. All well." The following extract from a letter written on the 26th of August from Mia Mia, by Mr. Wills, third in command of the Exploring Expedition, to his father, Dr. Wills, of Ballarat, is published in the *Star*:—"We are now at Mia Mia, and all has gone on well, with the exception of some necessary breakdowns and wet weather. We have to travel very slowly, on account of the camels. I have been agreeably disappointed as to them, as they are far from unpleasant to ride upon; in fact, it is much less tiresome than riding on horseback, and, even with the little practice that I have yet had, it shakes me less. We start to-morrow morning early. We proceed by the Campaspe, then strike off towards the Loddon, by way of Mount Hope. I shall write you again from Swan Hill, if not before." The following telegram was received on the 31st, from the leader of the exploring expedition:—"Sandhurst, August 30. The expedition halted here last night, and proceeds to-day to Dr Roe's station, Terick Terick, and from thence to Mr. Chowley's station, Mount Hope, *en route* for Swan Hill. All well." Mr. Burke desires to thank the squatters, and the public generally, along the line of march of the expedition, for the hospitality the members of the party have everywhere received. The *Bendigo Advertiser*, of Saturday, says—"We have been informed that the expedition camped at the Picaninny Creek, near Mr. Myles Patterson's station, on Wednesday night, from which place they started on Thursday morning."

Death of Captain Cargill.—The Otago *Colonist* of 10th August says:—The most noticeable public event since our last summary has been the death of Captain Cargill The pioneer and the father of the settlement, sharer in all the struggles and privations of the earlier colonists, he was spared to see the small knot of hardy adventurers become a thriving community, and the little settlement make large strides towards becoming one of the most important of the New Zealand provinces, and he has now sunk peacefully to rest.

Redfern Mutual Improvement Association.—A tea meeting was held last night, in St. Paul's school room, Redfern, in connection with the above association. It was the fourth meeting of the kind since the establishment of the society, and was very numerously attended, more than two hundred people being present. The tea was served shortly after seven o'clock, and the members of the committee were most assiduous in supplying the wants of those present. After tea the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Stephen, the president of the association, who congratulated the members upon the numerous gathering and upon the social and pleasant spirit which pervaded the meeting. He read a letter from the Rev. Dean Cowper, who excused his absence on the ground of prior engagements, and took occasion to express his sympathy with the originators and conductors of the association. The Redfern Singing Class, under the guidance of Mr. Chizlett, then sang the madrigal "The Waits" in a pleasing and correct manner, and were heartily applauded. Speeches and songs then followed each other in rapid succession, and the meeting concluded with the National Anthem. It is pleasing to be able to state that the association is making considerable progress, and is fulfilling the ends for which it was established.

Randwick.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Creeny delivered a lecture on Electricity to the members of the Mutual Improvement Association.

Municipality of East St. Leonard's.—A meeting is announced in another part of this paper for the purpose of taking into consideration the proclaimed boundaries. We understand that no counter-petition has been presented according to the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1858, and that the Government have not given the area sought for by the petitioners upon the ground that out of the eighty names mentioned in the petition for the incorporation, upwards of fifty reside within the present boundaries, and that therefore the householders who reside outside of the present limits have no right to be taxed for the benefit of the fifty householders residing within the boundaries as now proclaimed. The petitioners, feeling themselves aggrieved, have convened the meeting for the purpose of determining whether to accept or reject the present boundaries, and to adopt means of bringing the whole circumstances before the Legislative Assembly.

Waverley Municipality.—The usual weekly meeting of this council was held in the Council Chambers, on Tuesday, the 4th instant. Present—the Chairman, councillors Birrell, Smith, St. Julian, Simmons, Watkins, and J. Vickery. The minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence copies of letters read forwarded to the Municipalities of Woolhara, Paddington, Waterloo, Redfern, and Randwick, informing them that the use of the Trade Protection Society's rooms, in Sydney, had been obtained for the first meeting of the delegates of the several municipal councils, in order to discuss and consider the amendments required in the present Municipalities Act. Several letters in reply thereto were then read. Councillor Birrell, chairman of finance committee, brought up and moved the adoption of a report from that body, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £39 11s. Report seconded by councillor Watkins, and adopted. A report from the Improvement Committee was brought up by councillor St. Julian, in the absence of the chairman of that committee recommending the repair of a portion of Lower Birrell-street. Moved by councillor St. Julian, seconded by councillor Watkins,—"That the report just read be adopted." Carried. A report received from the surveyor was ordered to stand over for the present, and a special report from the Improvement Committee in reference to the subject matter contained in the surveyor's report, withdrawn by consent. Councillor Simmons requested permission to withdraw the following notice of motion given by him at the last meeting,—"That the Improvement Committee be empowered to cause the present obstruction at the junction of Trafalgar Road and Simmons-street to be removed, caused by the forming of a new road in that locality, the cost not to exceed the sum of £5." The council declined to grant permission to withdraw the motion, and there being no seconder, the motion therefore lapsed. This terminated the proceedings, and the council then rose.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The volunteer movement is steadily progressing, and numbers coming forward to support it. A preliminary meeting to prepare for the adjourned one was held on Wednesday evening, but nothing of importance transpired. Many are continually asking if Government intend giving it their support, although it was told them at the meeting that rifles, uniform, and ammunition will be provided.

The cleanliness and general good management of our hospital and benevolent asylum must not be overlooked by the inhabitants, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. and Mrs. Burnside, the master and matron of the establishment.

Our fire brigade keeps moving in the right direction. The shed is now complete with the exception of doors; and shortly an engine from Sydney will take the place of our very modest-looking machine. I think if the attempt was made a sum might be raised to improve the present style of architecture.

Police.—Before Messrs. J. Byrnes and G. Langley, J.P.'s—Dave, a Chinaman, was convicted of stealing fowls, the property of Mr. John Lackey, and sentenced to six months' in gaol; when found the thief had them ready dressed for cooking. One drunkard was discharged.—Before Messrs. P. Oakes and G. Langley, J.P.'s—Charles Nelson summoned Thomas Harris for detaining goods belonging to plaintiff on defendant's property, who detained them on account of a dispute about work; the Bench ordered the goods to be delivered up. Christopher Hird summoned W. Matthews, G. Jourdan, and J. Hives for evading the toll at Beckett's Gate. It appears that defendants obtained a ticket at Heversham toll-gate, and another at Pitt-row; on presenting the latter ticket at Beckett's toll-gate the lessee refused to allow them to pass, asserting that such a ticket did not clear that gate; the defendants then used violence, and forced their way through. Mr. Gould, for the defendants, argued that, according to the Act the lessee of the Pitt-row Gate had no right to take the toll, as the Heversham ticket cleared that gate, and, consequently the proper course would have been for the plaintiff to have taken the ticket and sued the Pitt-row lessee for the amount. Mr. Corey contended that the course pursued was the proper one, and that the plaintiff must obtain a verdict. The Bench ruled that the course taken was not in accordance with the Act, and dismissed the case. The same parties were summoned for maliciously destroying Beckett's Bridge toll-gate. Mr. Gould, for the defendants, stated that they were carriers, at present in the interior with their teams, and asked to have the case postponed for four weeks, which was granted. Mr. Cory appeared for the plaintiff. Sarah A. Hall, a girl of about seventeen, charged J. P. Squires with refusing to support his illegitimate child; the girl swore positively to the parentage, and called her mother and sister as witnesses, who did not in the least strengthen her case. Squires swore equally positive as to his never having the slightest connection with the girl, and the Bench were obliged to dismiss the case for want of sufficient proof. Mr. Lyons for plaintiff, and Mr. Gould for defendant. Eliza James, for keeping a brothel in Church-street, was dismissed, as there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge; her house is continually a place of resort for bad characters; the magistrates cautioned her as to her future conduct. Mr. Lyons for the Crown, Mr. Gould for defence.

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

September 3rd.—Those human thermometers—the gout, rheumatism, and sprains—have for the last month informed those who are afflicted by them they must not yet expect fine weather, and their forebodings have been but too well realised. For the last fortnight we have had almost constantly a fall of Scotch mist, which has done a great deal of damage to our roads, kept the ploughs idle, and caused the diggers to have days of rest. As a natural consequence, business in general suffers, carriage rises in price, and a great scarcity prevails. Last week's yield at Araluen has not been so great as was anticipated, partly owing to the weather, and partly to the bad state of the Moruya races. Many of the old hands are this week leaving the valley to try their luck at the Snowy. According to their reports, others will either follow or remain at Braidwood.

Although the Presbyterian church has been completed these last few months, it has not yet been opened for public worship.

Where the grain has been sown early the crops look very well so far; a green shade is totally eclipsing the natural colour of the soil, and at a distance cultivation paddocks are easily known from the verdure of the bush. On dry days fire is set to the decayed grass, to make room for the sprouting of spring grass. Shortly the pasturing cattle will be refreshed by a plentiful supply of natural food.

The notorious Alexander, the supposed madman, who on last Queen's Birthday escaped from the Braidwood gaol, was last week arrested at Nelligen, having again played some of his tricks. The same evening, his worthy companion and wife was put in the lock-up for vagrancy.

Mr. Vider, land agent, reports having a number of small lots of land for sale, most of them being town allotments. Last week he sold privately a shingled slab house and quarter of an acre of land for £85 cash; the land is well fenced in and under cultivation.

The Killer.—This strange specimen of the finny tribe is being exhibited at East Boyd. It somewhat resembles a whale in formation, especially about the tail. It is fourteen feet in length by nine feet in circumference. The most peculiar feature about it is, a large fin standing erect on the centre of its back, eighteen inches in length, and resembling in shape the helmet of Mars. It has an upper and lower row of formidable teeth, protruding from the gums about one and a half inch.—*Twofold Bay Telegraph.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Visitation of the Metropolitan.—The first proceedings of a public character in this district, in connection with the visitation of the Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan, took place on Wednesday at East Maitland, when his lordship was presented with an address from the Bishop, clergy, and laity of the diocese of Newcastle. The address was read by the Bishop of Newcastle, in presence of a numerous assembly of the clergy of the diocese, and of the laity, from these towns and their vicinity. It was introduced by a few appropriate remarks, as was also the reply read by the Metropolitan. The party then dispersed, to re-assemble at the parsonage of St. Peter's, where they partook of luncheon, hospitably provided by the Rev. J. A. Greaves. In the afternoon the assembly of the morning, with some accessions to the number, met in St. Peter's Church, and listened attentively to an address by the Bishop of Sydney, setting forth some of the results of his observations, during his visitation in the colonies of Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia, and furnishing a brief account of the state and progress of the Church of England in those colonies. With this concluded the proceedings of the day.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Death of a Centenarian.—We have to record the death of one of the oldest, and perhaps the oldest inhabitant of this colony, Mrs. Dinah Huggins, who expired at her residence, Boggy Flat, near Singleton, on Tuesday last, the 28th ultimo, at the great age of 104 years. She was born in the year 1756, on the very year of the commencement of the Seven Years' War, and of the Canada War, and thirteen years before the birth of the first Napoleon. In looking back to the vast extent of time that separates the present generations from those mighty revolutions of the second half of the last century, which filled the world with awe and amazement, it becomes a subject of incredulity to realise the idea that a human being, who has been a living witness to those important incidents of history, should have still been in existence amongst us.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Waterworks in West Maitland.—But few of the residents of Maitland, probably, are aware that for some time past works have been in course of erection for the supply of water to the town on a scale before unattempted. The undertaking is due to the enterprise of Mr. Youdale, who has fitted up a powerful force pump, worked by a steam-engine, at the back of his property in High-street, the contiguity of which to the river bank, and the central position it occupies, alike favouring the success of the project. The pump will raise about a gallon at each stroke; and as it can be driven at the rate of about forty-five strokes to the minute, upwards of two thousand gallons per hour can therefore be supplied with ease. The bank is rather too high above the ordinary level of the river to admit of a pump at the surface working; and accordingly the apparatus has been sunk to a considerable depth in a dry well. The pump is provided with two suction pipes, each furnished with a tap shutting off communication when the other is in use. The one leads to the river, into which it extends several feet at low water, the orifice being protected by a perforated drum of iron from the access of weeds and solid impurities. The other passes underground to a well on the premises. The object of this arrangement is to prevent the necessity of drawing from the river when the water is rendered muddy by freshets. The engine is a 6-horse beam, and the pump works directly from the main shaft. A strong stage of some twelve or fifteen feet elevation sustains a tier of large casks for holding a supply of water. These casks being connected by tubes at bottom form a capacious reservoir. It is proposed to carry a delivery pipe from this reservoir at the same elevation to the distance of the road in High-street, where it will terminate with an aperture of three inch bore, to which the hose for filling the water carts will be attached. We understand that Mr. Youdale intends offering to supply the water-carriers on such terms as will render it advantageous for them to prefer resorting to his works to continuing their expeditions to the river; it being no part of his present scheme to enter into the carrying trade. The value of so copious and accessible a supply, in the event of a fire, will be fully appreciated should the want of it unfortunately arise; and apart from this consideration, there are many other reasons for wishing the undertaking success.—*Mercury.*

Armidale and its Gaol.—In consequence of a statement recently made at Armidale, to the effect that the Government contemplated erecting the new gaol upon the land opposite the Church of England—a site objected to on the ground that the gaol should be erected outside the township—Mr. Hart, the member for the district, has written a letter on the subject, which appears in the *Armidale Express* of Saturday. Mr. Hart states that the site in question has been granted for the Mechanics' Institute, and that the position of the gaol has not been determined upon. He says that there is a growing feeling that gaols should be placed in suburban localities, and that, where practicable, they should be in conjunction with model farms and buildings, where the labour of prisoners could be usefully employed, and to their benefit. He recommends the inhabitants to memorialise the Government, in order that the commencement of this system may be made at Armidale; and he suggests, as a site on which the project could be carried into effect, section 83, to the north of the police barrack—a spot not far from the court-house, beyond the township, well watered, and under police surveillance.—*Armidale Express.*

Allowing a Prisoner to Escape.—On Thursday, August 23rd, and the two following days, John Glien, a constable in the Armidale police, was charged before the Armidale Police Court, with allowing a prisoner named Michael M'Manus to escape from his custody whilst staying on the night of the 16th at the Moonbi Inn, on escort duty to Maitland. It appeared that M'Manus was able to remove his hands from the handcuffs intended to secure him to the chain, at pleasure; and though this was known to Rampling, one of the constables of the escort, smaller handcuffs were not substituted. On the night of the escape, Rampling guarded the prisoner until two a.m., when he was relieved by Glein, and fell asleep. On waking, he found the room in darkness, the door open, and M'Manus gone. Glein admitted that he had slept for a time. The bench considered the charge proved, and fined the defendant £3, to be deducted from his wages.—*Armidale Express.*

Maitland Hospital.—At a public meeting held at the Hospital, on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing an honorary secretary in the place of the Rev. E. Griffith, resigned, the Rev. J. R. Thackeray was unanimously chosen as his successor. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. A. J. Doyle—"That the thanks of the subscribers are due, and are hereby presented, to the Rev. Edward Griffith, for the efficient and highly satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of honorary secretary to the Maitland Hospital." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Smith, supported by Mr. Levey, and carried unanimously. The meeting generally expressed their regret that Mr. Griffith was about to leave the town, and recorded their high opinion of the valuable services that he had rendered to the hospital as well as to other institutions.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Serious Accident.—Last Tuesday an accident occurred by which a promising boy of eleven years, named Henry Jones, son of the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, met with frightful injuries, from which it appears scarcely probable he will recover. In company with other boys, young Jones was watching a blackfellow who was engaged falling a tree. The black called the lad to look at a snake which he had found at the root, and at this time the tree began to bend over; he told Jones to jump aside; other blacks likewise hailed him, so that he became confused, and the tree in falling struck him on the side of the head, and the poor little fellow was buried under the branches. The alarm was immediately raised, and after considerable exertion the sufferer was rescued and brought into town, where he was immediately attended to by Dr. Gunst. Both sides of his head are terribly cut, six of his ribs are broken, and he has received severe internal injuries.—*Clarence Examiner.*

The Wheat Crops at Ulmarra.—The wheat crops are looking well, with one exception; near Deep Creek there is a farm with some of the wheat already in the ear, through being put in too early. There is scarcely a farm but has from fourteen to thirty acres of wheat. As the wheat sowing began with some in March, and ended with others in July, the growing of wheat well be well tested both as to the most fitting soil and proper season. There is no doubt but this district will become an important and large wheat-growing district; but if the farmers have as much difficulty in sending their wheat to market as they now have with their maize, great will be the loss to the farmers of Ulmarra; the present puny quantity taken by the steamers is like a drop of rain in the ocean. Many of the farmers here have thousands of bushels of maize waiting to go to market, and if they get twenty-five bags taken once in two months they are fortunate. The present miserable method of taking maize to Sydney will take from now till maize is ready to pull and send next season. There is now on the public wharf 600 bags of maize: it has been there a month, and the last heavy rains have spoiled 300 bags at the lowest computation.—*Clarence Examiner.*

What may Happen to a Man in Eden.—The *Twofold Bay Telegraph* of Friday, 31st ultimo, says:—Our report in this day's issue of the Police Court proceedings in Eden on Wednesday last, in re the Queen v. Johnston and the Queen v. Smith, reveals an amount of baseness and trickery that perhaps could not be equalled in any part of the world but in New South Wales. Mr. James Johnston (who is known to be a respectable, energetic, industrious townsman, possessing a good education), was charged on the information of a recently-imported detective from Tasmania, with the offence of cattle stealing. The facts attempted to be proved were that the defendant, shot a bullock in the bush for the purpose of supplying meat to a crew he had at that time in his employment engaged in raising a quantity of cedar that had been wrecked on the coast; and, in a second information against David Smith, for that he aided and assisted said Johnston in the commission of this offence. The evidence brought forward in support of the accusation, although in many parts contradictory, was elaborately worked up, and might have led to the conviction of the accused, if it had not been for the rebutting case made out in his behalf. A gross conspiracy to ruin the character of the defendant was thus very satisfactorily defeated, and the charge was dismissed, to the evident satisfaction of all who watched the progress of the investigation.

The Weather in Wollongong.—Rain has again fallen, and our streets and roads are in a horrible state. Yesterday a number of teams, very lightly laden, some indeed carrying only three or four butter kegs, were stopped on the Dapto road, and out of about ten teams only two succeeded in forcing their way onwards; the rest had to return home. The greater part of the Dapto road is in a deplorable state, and indeed the same remark applies to all the other roads in the district.—*Illawarra Express of Wednesday.*

GOLD NEWS.

(From the Clarence and Richmond Examiner.)

Nymboida.—From an experienced digger named Fredrickson we have reliable information in respect to the above diggings. Our informant worked at Nymboida for some time, and he states that gold can be obtained in all quarters, but that the water prevents the miners from bottoming. Of late, the water has filled every hole, but whether this may not be remedied is a question which practical men alone can be able to solve. At all events, during the summer months, we should imagine that an organised body of miners could easily overcome the difficulty. It is certain that a payable gold-field exists in that quarter; and as the Grafton Improvement Association intend opening subscriptions for the purpose of fitting out an exploring party, we trust that the Nymboida will be one of the localities to which the men will be directed to turn their attention.

The Scrub Diggings.—Our readers may recollect a report that appeared in these columns on the 26th June last, of a rush that took place to the above diggings. We are now in a position to state, upon unquestionable authority, that our surmises in reference to the extent and importance of this auriferous locality are perfectly correct. The distance from Grafton, *via* the new line, to Yulgillbar (the new line being acknowledged by the most experienced travellers on this side of the country to be much the shortest and by far the best road), is 45 miles. There are two houses of accommodation at distances of about twenty miles apart, from thence to the Wash Pool Creek five miles, where Mr. Rigamonti is about putting up an accommodation house, diggings having broken out on that creek, and several parties we are informed are doing well, and ten miles to the head of the scrub diggings, making in all about sixty miles. These diggings extend over an area of sixteen miles to the north and west of Yulgillbar, consisting of a series of table land flats, and in all the ground prospected gold has been found in paying quantities. The miners number about thirty men, divided into eight parties. They are now working on a flat of about two square miles, bounded on the north, south, and west by creeks. The sinking averages from ten to twelve feet, the average yield of gold being five pennyweights to the dish. A few miles lower down, at Scott's Gully, there are twenty men in four different parties doing well; and at Timbarra river, only a short distance from Tracy's old store, Monahan's party got a prospect of one ounce to the tin dish.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£812	12	8
Gin	132	14	9
Whisky	180	17	0
Rum	495	5	0
Wine	117	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	11	1	8
Tobacco and snuff	389	16	0
Cigars	51	0	0
Tea	29	5	9
Coffee and chicory	34	11	2
Sugar, refined	13	15	4
Unrefined	334	18	6
Gold	247	1	3
Pilotage	0	14	4
Total	£2551	7	0

Entries were passed to-day at the Customs on 3725 ounces of gold dust, for shipment per Petronella, for Hongkong.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held their weekly produce sale to-day. There have been no transactions of any amount in wool this week, and the only three lots offered were disposed of at the following rates, viz, fleece, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.; mixed, 6d. to 6½d.

Sheepskins are firm, and prices rule a shade higher. About 915 sheepskins were sold at from 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

Tallow.—The supply was quite equal to the demand, and as the town trade are very cautious in their operations, only half the quantity offered was disposed of. Thirty-four casks of tallow were sold, at from 34s. to 41s. per cwt.

Hides.—There was no great demand to-day for heavy hides, and as the rates offered were not considered sufficient, a lot of 292 were withdrawn. About 76 hides were disposed of, at from 6s. to 13s.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 3rd instant. From the *Argus* we extract the following—

A change has been announced by the banks which will exert some influence on the money market. These institutions have agreed forthwith to discontinue the system of giving interest on current accounts and deposits at call, and to reduce the rates of interest payable on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal. The rates to be allowed for the future are—for deposits at 30 days' notice, from 1½ to 2 per cent.; at three months' notice, from 2 to 3½ per cent.; at six months' notice, from 4 to 4½ per cent. The method by which the balance of current accounts has been arrived at by the majority of the banks has been found to render the system practically inoperative as regards any benefit accruing therefrom to depositors; the putting an end to it will not, therefore, be attended with any very appreciable result in the open market. The discontinuance of the paying of interest on deposits at call, and the lowering of the rates hitherto paid on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, will have the effect of letting loose considerable amounts in search of some, or of more, profitable temporary investment. The uncertainty which has hitherto attended the great majority of Victorian joint-stock enterprises, and all commercial speculations, has tended very greatly to the increase of deposits of this kind in the hands of the banks; small capitalists having contented themselves with a low rate of interest while the country was settling down. The banks have accompanied the movement with another, which appears to be aimed at the long-credit system. The rate of discount is lowered 1 per cent. on short-dated bills, and is raised 2 per cent. on cash credits and on overdrawn accounts. The rates for the future are to be:—For two months' bills, 7 per cent.; for three months', 8 per cent. for four months', 9 per cent.; for over four months', 10 per cent.; for cash credits, 10 per cent.; for overdrawn accounts, 12 per cent.

There has been a little better feeling in the stock and share market. Mining shares, however, improve but slowly. This is not to be wondered at when it is taken into account that, of the seventy companies formed, now more than a year ago, only eight are paying dividends. Nearly double that number have disappeared from the list, after having carried away large sums of proprietary capital. At this time last year the Press of the colony, with few exceptions, resounded with words of warning to unwary speculators; with how little effect, many unfortunates know to their cost. As one by one the numerous purely prospecting companies have gone down, despite the promises in their prospectuses, the prices of all mining companies have alike suffered from the depression produced by the heavy losses sustained. No very great relief can be expected until those now in operation begin to make some return for the capital invested. Bank shares have been tolerably firm this week. Large parcels of Bank of Victoria have changed hands at £32 10s of Colonial Bank of Australasia at £8 5s, and of National Bank of Australasia at £3 12s 6d. Shares in the two or three mining companies which have of late been looked upon with some favour, have improved steadily. Atlas have risen from £1 10s to £2 5s; Beehive's, from £9 15s to £11; M'Nair's have been sold at £5 16s; Long Gully's, at 6s; Monte Christo's, at 16s, 17s 6d, and 19s; and Johnson's, at £1 7s 6d.

Trade has been in its usual dull state in the import market, without any change in prices worthy of notice. The arrival of the first parcel of wool of this season's clip has caused a show of animation in the export market.

The *Herald* of the 3rd September gives the subjoined report of the Melbourne markets:

It is useless reiterating unavailing laments on the stagnation of trade and the absence of speculation, especially as numerous transactions are daily effected, and though every one as a matter of course complains, business continues to be done, and, in many cases, not without profit. The only novelty in the market this week, has been a seemingly speculative movement in flour, though to what extent it has been carried, or what will be its ultimate effect, we can hardly say. Oats also have been spoken of as presenting a favourable opening for speculation, but the length of time during which the present low rates have been ruling, and the abundant supplies available, operate to deter purchasers from very decided action in the matter. Bulk ale continues as last week, and sales, even of best sorts are not easily effected. For bottled beers a better inquiry prevails, but without improvement in prices. Bulk porter, in sound condition, is sought after at £6 10s to £7. Except that enquiries after summer wines are expected, we know of nothing remarkable in the wine and spirit trade. Brandies are only saleable in limited parcels, and during the week Martell's dark has been quitted at auction at 9s 6d, and pale at 10s 6d. Bacon and hams are still ruling very low; for the former 9d to 9½d is about the best rate, while fine air's hams will hardly bring over 12d. Old butter may be quoted at from 8d to 10d, according to quality and condition. The new which is about coming in will probably shew some improvement on these rates. Belmont candles, heavy weights, are worth 16d to 16¼d, and for light weights 14d is the figure. Neva stearines are 1s 3½d to 1s 4d. Coffee continues very scarce, there being but little left, even in second hands, the purchaser thus fore has to pay for the favour of being supplied. Sugars and teas are unchanged. In the timber trade but little has been doing, and sales of American timber at £10 to £10 10s are considered good in the present state of the market. Hardwood, full cut, commands only 8s 6d to 9s 6d, while palings stand at 6s 9d to 7s.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

[MORT AND CO.]

Wool.—Since the last report there have been no transactions, and but little will be done until the new clip begins to arrive.

Sheepskins have met ready sale, at prices varying from 8½d to 9d, for full fleeced lots.

Tallow.—Only a limited business has been done; the supply fully equal to the demand, but the trade will not purchase beyond actual requirements.

Hides.—The price offered for the only lot of boiling down hides was not considered equal to the value by the vendors, and it was withdrawn. Dry and ordinary ones as last reported.

Fat Cattle.—During the week the sales of fat cattle have been few, and prime have again realised remunerative prices to the grazier.

Fat Sheep.—There is no alteration since this day week, and offers have been made for flocks on the road that will lead to sales.

Freights to London:—
Wool, ¾d. per lb.
Hides, 35s. to 40s. per ton.
Tallow, 45s. to 50s. per ton.
Oil, per tun, nominal.
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessel, and ¾ by steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ½ per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	6	to	1	10
Fair to good	1	5	to	1	7
Low to middling	1	2	to	1	3½
Grease	0	9	to	0	11
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	7	to	1	1
Handwashed	1	4	to	1	6
Scoured	1	9	to	2	0

TALLOW.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beef	£37	0	0	to	£41	10	0
Mutton	45	0	0	to	46	0	0
Station tallow	36	0	0	to	41	0	0
Hides, each	0	5	0	to	0	15	6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	4½	to	0	0	8¼

Pitt-street, Sydney, 6th September.

Mort and Co.'s Weekly Produce Sale, Thursday, September 6th.—Tare, actual; draft, 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Mixed, —, 1 bale at 6d; fleece, R in triangle, 1 at 16½d; —, 1 at 15d; 1 at 6¼d; 2 bags at 8½d. Sheepskins: Lot at 8¾d, 3 bales at 8¾d, lot at 9d, lot at 8½d, lot at 8½d. 6 casks railway grease, 27s. Tallow: B, 3 casks at 40s 6d; P, 1 at 37s 9d; SD in diamond, 2 at 38s; GB, 1 at 38s, 1 at 38s; J&GS, 1 at 34s; R and cross, 4 cases at 41s, 5 paunches at 39s; AB over M, 1 cask at 38s; 1 at 35s 9d, 1 at 36s 6d. Hides: 10 at 8s, 19 at 8s 6d, 11 at 6s 14 at 11s 6d, 17 at 13s, 5 at 7s 3d.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

(From the Argus.)

Saturday, September 1.

The Mills.—A steady trade business is reported as having been done during the week at unaltered prices. Fine flour is quoted at from £16 to £16 10s per ton. Bran dull of sale; and wheat in no request at even reduced prices.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' Meat—Beef, 4d to 7d per lb.; mutton, 4d to 6d ditto; veal, 9d to 10d ditto; pork, 10d to 11d ditto. Poultry—Turkeys, 11s to 13s each; geese, 15s to 18s per pair; ducks, 9s to 10s ditto; fowls, 7s to 8s ditto; rabbits, 5s to 7s per brace; butter, fresh, 2s 6d per lb.; eggs, 1s 6d to 2s per dozen; milk, 10d to 1s per quart. Bread, 10d the 4-lb loaf.

Hay Market.—Mr. James Fenton reports:—"This market is still over-supplied, and trade dull, at unaltered prices. Our business and our prices continue about as last reported, ranging from £4 to £6 for hay, and straw from £3 10s to £4 15s. per ton."

Live Stock.—Messrs. Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co. report:—"Fat Cattle: The total number offered this week amounted to 1349 head. There has been a steady demand throughout for those of good quality, although, owing to the supply being more equal to requirements than last week, a considerable reduction in prices has resulted. The best pen bullocks brought from £11 10s to £14 15s; ditto cows, from £7 10s to £10 10s; second quality bullocks, from £7 10s to £10; ditto cows, from £5 10s to £6 10s; inferior bullocks, from £5 10s; and cows from £4 upwards. We have sold 153 head mixed quality; bullocks from £5 10s to £7 15s; cows from £5 to £7; 80 head of a similar description, bullocks from £6 5s to £9, cows from £4 to £5 15s; and 178 head of good quality, bullocks from £8 15s to £13 5s, cows at from £7 2s 6d to £10 10s. The town trade took 1011, country ditto 377 head. Fat sheep—10,169 have been yarded, a large portion of which were of good quality. There was a considerable amount of business done in the early part of the week, chiefly amongst the best quality lots; towards the close of the market sales more difficult to effect. One prime lot of wethers brought from 20s to 21s; good quality ditto, from 17s to 18s; second quality ditto, from 16s to 16s 9d; inferior, from 13s upwards; best quality ewes, from 14s to 15s; others from 11s to 12s. Fat Calves.—The supply amounted to 56 head, of middling to inferior quality; the prices ranged from 30s to 47s 6d. There were inquiries for good quality lots, which would have commanded higher prices. Lambs.—171 have been offered, chiefly of good quality. Prices ranged from 10s to 12s."

Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.—Messrs. Clough and Co.'s circular supplies the following report:—"Wool.—As is customary about this season of the year, scoured wools are beginning to be rather neglected. The prospect of the new clip being so near at hand, a number of our regular buyers are holding back, as fleece wools are invariably preferred to scoured and clips when they can be procured. We have heard another cause assigned for the falling off in the demand, and that is, an advance in the rate of freight. It is also affirmed that should not the 'regular liners' be augmented by a large number of 'outside vessels,' we may expect to see a higher range of freights for wool than we have had for many years past. Our advices from the interior are, that shearing is progressing very favourably, and that the weight of the fleece will be generally much heavier than has been known for many seasons. The first instalment of the new clip arrived in town on Thursday. The lot was very small, consisting of only three bales, but still it is a beginning. Tallow.—We have no change to report in the price of this article. We have disposed of several parcels of beef at £44 to £46; mutton, £50 per ton. Hides.—There is no improvement in the demand, nor do we expect there will be much business done until after the arrival of next mail, when we shall be in possession of particulars of the panic in the hide market at home, reported by telegram. Our quotations are still the same as last week, with very little inquiry. Stock.—The markets this week have been fully supplied, and only superior lots of fat cattle have been saleable at from £12 to £14 per head; inferior lots are not worth so much as last week. Fat Sheep.—We have again to report an overstocked market, but this week there were the finest sheep that have come into the market for some time back. A very superior lot of wethers sold at 19s to 21s; second ditto, 16s to 17s; ewes, 10s to 13s; lambs, 10s to 12s. Stations.—We have not heard of any properties having changed hands."

Horse Market.—Messrs. Bow, Kirk, and Co. report that the market has been rather dull this week. "There are a good many buyers in town, but as inquiries are principally confined to first-class stock, of which the market is very bare at present, the actual business transacted has been limited. Good upstanding hacks and coachers are much wanted, and would fetch high rates. Second-class hacks are also in good demand, the supply being far below requirements. We disposed of several this week at fair prices. First-class heavy draught difficult to move; second-class at £30 to £45, inquired for. On Monday we disposed of a mob of colts and fillies from the station of the honorable St. Hervey; they were principally small and out of condition, prices ranging from £4 10s to £30." Messrs. Purcell and Keighran report the horse market this week as well supplied with fresh stock, for which there is a good demand. "Our sales were well attended, and for colts adapted for waggon work there was great competition. The market continues badly supplied with broken horses of a good stamp, suitable for carriage work, or good upstanding hacks, which are in demand at good prices. On Monday we sold a draft of 21 horses from the station of Angus Campbell, Esq.; the broken horses sold at from £7 10s to £13 10s; unbroken colts, £8 15s to £30, averaging £15 5s; ditto fillies, £4 to £9 10s, averaging £5 11s; the whole lot averaging £12 1s per head. On Wednesday, 24 colts and fillies from the station of Mr. John Kidd, Western Port. Those got by Emperor sold high; the unbroken colts sold at from £6 15s to £34 10s, average £19 14s per head; the fillies at from £6 5s to £34, averaging £11 6s; the whole lot averaging £13 4s 6d per head. During the week we sold light harness horses at from £12 5s to £35 10s; hacks, £4 10s to £10 10s, in demand, but no good ones brought in. Draught horses difficult of sale at the reserves placed on them by vendors."

MELBOURNE STOCK CIRCULAR.

[CHARLES BROWN.]

The prices realised for fat cattle have not been quite so high this week as they were last; there was a brisk demand for good quality, but owing to a larger number than usual of that description being brought forward, rather lower rates had to be submitted to. No alteration in fat sheep; the number brought to the yards was more than could be sold at quotations.

The demand for store cattle has slightly improved, at the same time the large number of mobs about Deniliquin keep prices very low.

There is some inquiry for store sheep; I am offering first-class wethers at from 15s to 16s.

Fat Cattle.—The market was well supplied this week with cattle of good quality. The prices obtained were hardly as high as at last week's sales, although there was a fair demand for good quality. Prime bullocks, £10 to £14 15s; second quality, £6 to £8; prime cows, £8 to £10 10s; second quality, £5 to £6 10s.

Store Cattle.—Very difficult to effect sales, and then only at low rates.

Fat Sheep.—The number brought forward amounted to 10,169, mostly of better quality than those that have come to the yards lately. There was but demand for anything but prime; 1467 were sent out unsold. A few very prime wethers brought 21s. Prime wethers 16s to 19s, second quality 17s upwards; prime ewes 13s to 15s, second quality 10s upwards.

Store Sheep.—The demand for store sheep shows symptoms of improvement. I expect to be able shortly to report several sales.

Horses.—Only a limited amount of business being done in the horse market. Good stock is scarce. Good heavy draft horses fetch £30 to £43; light harness £12 to £35.

33, Bourke-street West, September 1.

[W. K AND A. S KING.]

The fat cattle market during the first two days has been fully supplied with good and prime cattle, all of which were sold at satisfactory rates, owing to the increased demand caused by the scarcity during the last fortnight.

Monday.—Good bullocks sold from £7 to £10; ditto cows, £6 to £7 5s; a few prime cows, £8 10s to £12 10s. We sold 50 good and prime bullocks from the Ridge, Gipp's Land, at £8 to £14 15s, average £11 1s 10d; 9 good cows, at £8 10s.

Tuesday.—150 head of light but good cattle from the Serpentine, were sold. Bullocks, young and light, from £5 to £7 15s, average £6 10s. A prime lot from Colac: Bullocks, from £8 10s to £11, average, £9 14s 6d; cows, from £6 10s to £9 10s, average, £7 16s 6d. We sold 108 bullocks, prime and good, from £8 15s to £12 15s, average £11 1s.

Wednesday.—A very prime lot of cattle of the FF brand were sold: 117 bullocks, from £8 5s to £13 5s, average £11 11s 6d; 54 cows, from £7 2s 6d to £10 10s, average £9 0s 6d.

Sheep.—This market was fully supplied; about 1300 very prime wethers sold from 21s, very good wethers sold from 17s to 19s.

Calves.—This market has been moderately supplied, the best in sold from 37s 6d to 50s; really good calves would sell readily.

Melbourne, September 1.

Boot and Shoe Sale, &c.—We have been requested by John G. Cohen to call the attention of boot and shoe makers, country buyers, and others, to his sale, this day, Friday, September 7th, 1860, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely, damaged army bluchers, ladies' cashmere boots, first-class grey mare, spring cart, and harness, &c, without reserve.—Adv.

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THE FRENCH INVASION OF RUSSIA.*

(From the Times, May 30.)

The publication of Sir Robert Wilson's account of the French invasion of Russia is exceedingly well-timed. We have been seriously debating the question whether England is to be invaded or not, and we have been preparing for the worst. The present narrative may well encourage our hopes, and may serve as a useful warning to any of the Continental Powers who expect to find their account in unprovoked aggression. If even the greatest military Power of modern times should be arrayed against us, and should threaten our shores, we believe that England would resist the attack with not less patriotic resolution—we will also add, with not less success—than belonged to the Russians when they withstood the mighty warrior who devastated and dominated Europe in the early part of the present century. It is true that the invader of England would not have a Russian winter to contend with, or endless marches of hundreds of miles from desolation to desolation. But in the surrounding seas we have another ally that is equally formidable, and it is quite certain that even if we were beaten in the first encounter, and had to submit to disastrous losses, the spirit of Englishmen would never rest until the invaders were driven from the land, and we had a terrible revenge on our foes. If the great Napoleon, with all his genius for war, and with all his prodigious armaments, found only ruin in the Russian soil, a lesser than he might well hesitate before venturing to set his all upon any scheme so mad as the invasion of England.

Sir Robert Wilson, to whom we are indebted for these most interesting memoirs, was a soldier early employed in diplomacy. Both in his civil and military capacities he had unusual opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts. In the first Russian war with France he accompanied the Russian headquarters as British Commissioner, and when the peace of Tilsit was concluded he was sent to England with the despatches. Returning to St. Petersburg almost immediately, charged with a confidential communication from Mr. Canning to the Emperor, he was despatched to London again by Lord Granville with the intelligence, which he was the first to procure, that the Emperor of Russia was about to invade Swedish Finland, and to declare war against England. His next service was in the Peninsula under Wellington, where he rose rapidly to the rank of brigadier-general. In the spring of 1812 he sailed, as a member of Mr. Liston's Embassy to Constantinople, and thence started on a special mission to St. Petersburg. By this time Russia was fairly engaged in the war with France, and Sir Robert Wilson's business was to assist in the negotiations which, by making peace between the Ottoman and Muscovite Powers, would leave the latter untrammelled to cope with the French invader. He was successful in dealing with the Turkish authorities, successful also in dealing with Russian subordinates; and when in the present volume he first appears on the scene it is on his way to St. Petersburg, when he crosses the Russian army, and finds the officers in a state of half-mutiny because they mistrust their General (Barclay), and fear, from his retiring before the French, that he is unwilling to fight, and meditates a disgraceful peace. Being on his way to the Emperor, the heads of the Russian army intrusted him with a message to their Sovereign. It was a declaration that if any order came from St. Petersburg to suspend hostilities, and treat the invaders as friends, such an order would be regarded as one which did not express the Emperor's real wishes, but had been extracted from him either by force or by fraud, and that the army would continue to maintain his pledge, and pursue the contest until the invader was driven beyond the frontier. It was a bold step for the army to take, and no Russian officer could presume to present such a declaration to the Emperor. Sir Robert Wilson undertook to present it. His account of the dissatisfaction which prevailed in the army on account of Barclay's vacillation and retreat was such that instantly the Emperor proposed to appoint Marshal Kutusoff to the chief command; and then Sir Robert Wilson, having prevailed so far, proceeded with much tact to lay before the Czar the audacious proposition of his officers, that practically they intended to take the question of peace or war into their own hands, not consenting to any terms until the enemy should be driven from the Russian soil. The Emperor was embarrassed at first, but quickly recovered himself, took Sir Robert Wilson by the hand, kissed him on the forehead and cheek, according to the Russian custom, and said, "You are the only person from whom I could have heard such a communication. In the former war you proved your attachment towards me by your services, and you entitled yourself to my most intimate confidence." On the following day the Emperor gave his answer—"Well, *Monsieur l'ambassadeur des rebelles*, I have reflected seriously. You shall carry back to the army pledges of my determination to continue the war against Napoleon while a Frenchman is in arms on this side, the frontier." On another occasion he said that "he would sooner let his beard grow to his waste and eat potatoes in Siberia" than come to terms with a French army. And it will show the high estimation in which he held Sir Robert Wilson that he specially authorised him to interpose, with all the influence he could exert, to protect the interests of the Imperial Crown whenever he saw any disposition to prejudice them in spite of the pledge which Alexander had so frankly accepted. It followed from this understanding that the English General was frequently the medium of communication between the Emperor and the heads of the army. The advice which he offered, and the statements which he was bold enough to make, were frequently of immense moment; and as the war drew to a close the Emperor, on the anniversary of his birthday, sent for our countryman, thanked him for the great services which he had rendered, and announced to him that the important correspondence which had passed between them was deposited in the archives of the Empire. "You have told me truth," he said, "truth I could not obtain through any other." A man who thus moved from the head-quarters of the army to the Court, and from the Court to the head-quarters of the army, during the dire struggle of that terrible winter, had peculiar opportunities of noting all that occurred; and his account of the war, from the Russian point of view, is one of the most interesting and valuable military memoirs in the language.

How the war began is not a question of much importance. It was not possible for Napoleon to have allies for any length of time. Alliance meant subservience in his eyes, and the nation that was too haughty to submit to his views had to fight for the right of differing with him. It is not necessary, therefore, to dwell on the complaints urged by Russia that Napoleon had incorporated into the French Empire Holland, the Hanseatic Towns, and the Duchy of Oldenburg—this last being a particular affront to the honour of Russia, as on the marriage of the Duke of Oldenburg with the Emperor Alexander's sister the integrity and independence of his State had been guaranteed; nor on the jealousy of the gradually increasing influence of Russia in Europe which animated Napoleon, inflamed as it may have been by some personal bitterness on account of the rejection by the Grand Duchess Anne for the marriage for which he had intimated his wish, "in order that the alliance between the two Empires might be better secured." Apart from the question of causes, it would appear that in this second war with Russia Napoleon had ultimate designs upon England. The first Russian war was concluded at Friedland with a peace in which a Russo-French alliance was established against England. In commencing the second Russian war, Napoleon pointedly referred to his designs upon this country. "Soldiers," he said, "the second Polish war is begun. The first terminated at Friedland, and at Tilsit Russia vowed an eternal alliance with France, and *war with the English*. She now breaks her vows," and the Emperor was determined to make her respect them. His hope was that a peace would be concluded, followed by a renewal of the alliance, all pointing to the destruction of England. After the battle of Krasnoi one of Napoleon's carriages was seized, and in it were found maps, not only of Russia and Turkey, but of Central Asia and India; for the French Emperor had projected the invasion of Hindostan as one of the articles of peace with Alexander in a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. "England," said the Russian Emperor, "owes me a greater service than she imagines; for by my rejection of peace her Eastern empire has, perhaps, been preserved."

To accomplish these far-reaching designs, Napoleon made vast preparations. At this time, the whole military force of France and of her vassal States, also at the disposal of Bonaparte, amounted to the enormous number of 1,187,000 men. As if this force were not sufficient to supply the necessary material for the invasion of Russia, and, in addition, to ensure an adequate reserve, the French Emperor ordered the creation of a national guard in France, which included everyone between the ages of twenty and sixty capable of bearing arms. If it were necessary, he could have commanded still further aid; for 100,000 Poles, exclusive of the Polish contingent included in the above-named 1,187,000 men, implored permission to raise the standard of independence, and garrison Poland as the advanced rampart and bastion of France against future Russian encroachment in Europe. The army which he led into Russia consisted of French, Austrians, Prussians, Germans, Swiss, Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, Poles; was divided into twelve corps; amounted to 651,358 fighting men, and carried with it 1372 guns, together with 187,121 horses. Of this vast array, 400,000 effective soldiers (160,000 being French) and 60,000 cavalry entered simultaneously into the active operations against Russia; but it is not to be forgotten, as a serious drawback from the efficiency of these enormous hosts, that they were of various races, and had little unity of sentiment. They had no common discipline, and the consequence was that, mingling together, the troops soon began to despise authority; insubordination prevailed; confusion followed—want pillage, and every species of excess. As he lingered in Poland with this heterogeneous host, Napoleon said to the Poles, "You tell me that it is but six weeks to Moscow, but I shall take two years." He was perplexed as to what he ought to do. His generals urged upon him a winter's repose, founding their arguments on the advanced period of the season and various other considerations. If there were difficulties in the way of his advance, there were also difficulties which rendered delay impossible. Napoleon's inability to satisfy the demands of the Poles and set up their kingdom was becoming daily more embarrassing, and if the hopes of that people were much longer frustrated it was not improbable that they would grow impatient of the war, and refuse to support schemes of which they were to be only the victims. The structure of Napoleon's power was made up of too discordant materials to permit of procrastination. Haste was essential to success, and, instead of making a journey of two years to Moscow, the Emperor determined to try what a march of six weeks could effect.

The Russian army was small in comparison with the invading force. Considering that at this period the Russian soldier's pay was not more than twelve shillings a-year, and that rye bread, baked like biscuit and washed down with water, was his only ration in time of peace, one might have expected to find very large forces at the command of the Russian Treasury. On the contrary, the Russian army was comparatively small. The whole regular force of the empire amounted to 518,000 men. Collected between the Dnieper and the Meinen, the whole defensive force which had been brought together to face the French attack amounted to 254,000 infantry and cavalry. There were three armies. The first, commanded by Barclay, numbered 129,050. The second, led by Prince Bagrathion, amounted to 48,000. The third, over which Count Tormansson was placed, was 43,000 in number. Besides which there was an army of reserve, amounting to 34,300 men. And, putting all these together, we have a grand total of 254,350 soldiers to set against the 650,000 men led by Napoleon. If numerically the army was small, it was animated by the most enthusiastic patriotism, and it was supported by a generous people who contributed money, material, equipments, supplies of all kinds, horses, conveyances, and personal service with patriotic zeal. The French, says our author, expressed, in their intercepted letters and on all occasions, great surprise at finding in Russia a cultivated country, a dense population, good roads, a nobility eager to place their all at the disposition of the Sovereign, and serfs emulous of their lords' patriotism.

The French advanced at first slowly, but constantly. The Russians resisted with great bravery, but they steadily retreated from point to point without risking a pitched battle. The advance cost the French army not a little. In the beginning of July it lost several thousand horses through the inclemency of the weather; it had to abandon 100 pieces of cannon and 5000 ammunition waggons, and the colums were so disorganised, through the want of the regular commissariat supplies that no less than 30,000 stragglers were estimated as wandering on the road from the different points of passage, committing the most deplorable excesses among the peasantry. Fighting on the Drissa in the end of July the enemy lost in three days' combat at least 8000 killed, wounded, or prisoners, the Russian loss being 5000. Gradually the Russians fell back upon Smolensk, disputing every inch of ground. Napoleon obtained Smolensk only by the sacrifice of 12,000 troops. In the subsequent action before Loubino, in which the French had 35,000 troops engaged against 16,000 Russians, the loss of the former was 6000 of the latter 5000. Besides this, the French army had to march through a desolated country, and so exasperated were they at the barrenness which greeted them everywhere that soon their fury knew no bounds. They destroyed everything, little dreaming that they were to return by the same route, and that themselves would be the chief sufferers from their insensate rage. Even the towns which they occupied were set on fire with reckless ferocity. Nothing was respected; and revelling in exterminating fury, they prepared for themselves a fearful retribution.

It would seem as if, on the Russian side, Barclay never seriously proposed to hazard a general battle, but calculated on weakening the enemy by removing him from his resources and entangling him in a hostile country. He had not, however, the courage to avow such a design, but continually disappointed the hopes of his army by holding out the prospect of a decisive battle, in which, however, they were not permitted to engage. Slowly, but inevitably, Barclay fell back on the road to Moscow, raising such a spirit of discontent in the army as could not be appeased save by his deposition from the chief command, and by such an understanding with the Emperor as Sir Robert Wilson was fortunate enough to bring about. The nobles, the merchants, the whole people, were indignant at seeing city after city, government after government, abandoned to the enemy; and the loss of Smolensk, which was a holy city, filled them with dismay and hastened matters to a crisis. Even at the worst the Russians did not despair, and it is a curious illustration of their unwavering faith that when all was going against them—their country ravaged, holy cities in the hands of the enemy, the hordes of the oppressor almost at the gates of Moscow, the Russian Emperor was calculating on the utter overthrow of Napoleon, and arranging who should be his successor on the French throne. To whom, it was asked, should the French throne be given in the event of a vacancy occasioned by Napoleon's discomfiture? "*Au plus digne*," said Alexander, inclining his head to Bernadotte. The army felt that they needed but another leader to secure a triumph, and the Emperor attended to their wishes in giving them Kutusoff instead of Barclay. Kutusoff was 74 years old, and so corpulent that he was obliged to move about, even when in the field, in a little four-wheeled carriage—a drosky. He was naturally more inclined to trust for success to diplomacy than to fighting, and age had not increased his martial fire. Nevertheless, he was an able man, and the army was satisfied—glad to obtain any substitute for Barclay. It was not anticipated that, before long, Kutusoff would himself be blamed for inaction and feebleness, as Barclay before him for timidity and delay. It is, indeed, almost certain that, but for Kutusoff's inaction, the French army would have met with a more complete ruin even than that which actually befell it—a ruin, perhaps, ending in the capture of Napoleon. In the meantime, however, the appointment of Kutusoff excites the highest hopes, and everybody in the Russian army is anxious for the great battle that is to save Moscow.

Kutusoff fell back upon Borodino, where he resolved to make a stand. The French force before Borodino was 140,000 fighting men, of whom about 31,000 were cavalry. The infantry were in good order, but the cavalry were in a bad way. Murat one day complaining to Nausouty that the cavalry had not vigorously executed a charge, Nausouty replied, "The horses have no patriotism; the soldiers fight without bread, but the horses insist on oats." It will show how much the French army had suffered even when pursuing their career of victory if we state that the same corps which now mustered only 140,000 men exceeded double that number when Napoleon commenced hostilities. If we deduct 85,000 men employed on detachments it will appear that the deficiency amounted to 105,000, and this was a loss sustained before some of the divisions had even been engaged. Opposed to the 140,000 French, supported by 1000 guns, the Russians could muster 107,000 men, supported by 640 guns. As in this review we are anxious rather to give an idea of the strength of the popular resistance to an invading force than to criticise the details of strategy, it will not be necessary for us to describe how the opposing masses were arranged and how the battle was conducted. It is enough if we call attention to the character of the fight and to the result. "The collision was terrific," says Sir Robert Wilson; "all but the reserves were engaged; the confusion became indescribable; every individual seemed to be animated with the fiercest excitements of hatred and revenge; each endeavoured to kill an enemy without regard to his own life." The Russians fought with a spirit which extorted the praise of Napoleon himself, and, though the balance of disadvantages were against them, it was at first a question to whom the honours of the field belonged. In the two days' battle the Russians lost 40,000 killed and wounded; the enemy fully as many. Kutusoff wrote to the Emperor, "The result has been that the enemy in no one part has gained an inch of ground," and suggested the possibility of his attacking the French forces on the morrow. It was a vain boast, for he immediately set about a further retreat upon Moscow. If the Russians had to endure this mortification, they had, on the other hand, the satisfaction of knowing that they left the enemy in a state of frightful destitution and distress. Some of the divisions were even then living on horseflesh; the multitude of wounded embarrassed the road, and the desertion of the towns and villages greatly inconvenienced and exasperated the soldiery. As 90,000 rounds of gun ammunition had been expended, the French artillerymen were employed in collecting cannon balls from the field of battle. One consolation lay before them, Moscow was at hand—wealthy, well supplied, full of every comfort. Moscow would be theirs. They would revel in Moscow.

It was proposed by Beningsen that the Russian army should not fall back upon Moscow, but should take up a position in the direction of Kalouga, on the rear of the enemy's march to the capital, so that if the movement on Moscow were persisted in the Russian army would be most advantageously posted for harassing the French, baffling the operation, and finally rendering it disastrous. If Kutusoff were in this position on the flank and rear of the enemy, it was argued that the march on Moscow could, at all events, be suspended, if not totally prevented. Beningsen's plan was rejected, and Moscow was yielded to the enemy. Napoleon had not force enough to act against the Russian army so situated, and at the same time to undertake the investment of Moscow; and it appears, therefore, that Kutusoff's tactics involved gratuitously the evacuation and surrender of the capital. On the morning of September the 14th, the troops and the people commenced leaving the doomed city. The city was almost entirely cleared; only the wounded and sick were unavoidably left in the hospitals. The inhabitants left, as the French bulletins admitted, not leaving a wheel to mark any disorder, hurry, or trace of their direction. About two in the afternoon, Murat entered the city. Napoleon arrived with his Guards about three o'clock, and was astonished at the solitude which reigned everywhere. His hopes had been excited. He had anticipated his reception by a submissive magistracy and a humiliated people imploring his clemency. He entered an empty city, in which, however, there were enough of inhabitants to create, when it became dark, alarms of fire in various quarters. Bazaars, with thousands of shops, crown magazines of forage, of wine, of brandy, of gunpowder, burst into a simultaneous blaze. No engines could procured, no carts, no conveyances, not even buckets for the carriage of water. All had been destroyed or carried off by the governor of the city, Rostopchin, who had planned the burning. Napoleon, little dreaming what was in store for him, and regarding these fires as accidental, transferred his head-quarters to the Kremlin. In the meantime the Russian army, instead of retreating still further into the interior, took up a position somewhat similar to that which Beningsen had advised, in the direction of Kalouga, and in the rear of the French army. In a moment the position of the two armies was altered. The threatened became the threatener. The Russian army became full of hope, and not the less as they ascertained that the fire spread in Moscow, and that the place was every day becoming more and more untenable. Of 40,000 houses in stone only 200 escaped; of 8000 in wood 500; of 1600 churches 800 were consumed, and nearly all the rest were more or less damaged. It was the work, as we have said, of Rostopchin, the governor. The French were anxious to clear themselves from the blame of having committed such an act, and General Lauriston observed, "It is so much at variance with the French character that if we take London we shall not fire it." It was not likely that the French would set fire to a city in which they hoped to find repose and a luxurious redundance of provisions. The burning of Moscow baffled all their plans.

Meanwhile, the Cossacks were hovering in the rear, and contributed much to the distress of Moscow by cutting off detachments and convoys. Such a fretful investment became every day more intolerable. Thousands of the enemy were dismounted, and no remount could be secured. The Russian hopes began to rise. The Emperor issued a proclamation, in which, after pointing out the low estate to which the enemy had been reduced, he invited his people to renewed exertions, and pictured victory as near at hand. It told with electrical effect. The reinforcement and provisioning of the Russian army was at once secure. The army, amounting to 110,000 men, were not only regularly fed, but 50,000 horses received full rations of hay and corn without the extension of the foraging range above twenty miles. The only fear that this elated host entertained was lest those in authority should make peace with the enemy. The enemy was indeed anxious for peace. Napoleon loitered in Moscow with the hope that negotiations might be opened, and Lauriston actually attempted to draw Kutusoff into a meeting with a view to discuss matters. The Russian General was only prevented from yielding to Lauriston's request by the firmness of Sir Robert Wilson, who had the promise of Alexander that he would come to no terms with the enemy so long as a single one remained in arms within the Russian frontier. Kutusoff was obliged to refuse a negotiation, and Sir Robert Wilson at once wrote to inform the Czar of the transaction. General Lauriston soon discovered who it was that had baffled his plans—it was that Englishman. If it had not been for that Englishman the French might have entered into a convention with Kutusoff for the immediate and peaceable retreat of the whole invading army from the Russian territory. Shortly after this Murat tried what he could effect with Beningsen. "Peace is necessary," he said; "I wish it as King of Naples, who have a kingdom to govern." Beningsen answered, "As much as you wish it, insomuch do we prefer war; besides, if the Emperor would the Russians would not, and to speak frankly, I belong to that party." On the same day another French General said to the Russian General Korf, "We are really tired of this war; give us passports, and we will depart." Korf answered, "General, you came without being invited when you go away you must take French leave." Well might Murat and the French be anxious for a peaceful leavetaking. They were starving. Murat's head-quarters were suprised a few days later; all his baggage, silver canteens, and cooking utensils were taken. Skinned cats and horseflesh were found in these utensils, and all the cooking pots left at the bivouacs—for the enemy were surprised while cooking their breakfast—contained bouillon of horseflesh.

Unable to negotiate, Napoleon soon saw that it was high time to retreat, especially when he heard of the disaster which had befallen Murat. He quitted Moscow on the 19th of October, with a force enormously reduced by sickness, want, and the casualties of war. His force had been every day deteriorating while the Russians were gathering strength. He blew up the Kremlin as he left it, indulging in an ignoble resentment at the consequences of his own mad expedition. Quitting Moscow he retraced his steps to Smolensk; for, conscious of the weakness of his army, he preferred a march through the country which he had previously devastated to attempting a more southerly route by Kalouge. His army was indeed weak, and Sir Robert Wilson declares that an active general could easily have annihilated the French force. But Kutusoff was listless, and refused all advice. He could have finished the war in an hour, if he had so willed; but he ignominiously held back, and it was left for the elements to ensure that destruction which the Russian commander was so loth to effect. The first snow fell on the 5th of November. The following day rose a cutting wind, which hardened the snow and made it sparkle as it fell like small diamonds, while the air, under the effects of its contracting action, was filled with a continual ringing sound. Afflicted with hunger, fatigue, sickness, and wounds, the enemy were ill-prepared for this new calamity, and their sufferings were terrible. They fought with each other for food. They tore away the clothing of the companions whom they were obliged to abandon. "Every day's delay is a calamity," wrote Berthier. "The cavalry of the army is already unhorsed; the cold has killed all the horses. March! it is the order of the Emperor and necessity." We are told that grief never comes but in battalions, and the French remnant were now hard pushed by the Russians. On one occasion the Russians were driving them across a river. The river was soon full of dead horses and drowned men, whom the intensity of the cold had benumbed. The situation of the Guards, who had crossed, was little better—with wet clothes frozen to their bodies, with no fuel to dry themselves, and no food for their support. The general suffering was terrible. Famine had set in. Groups were frequently overtaken gathered round the burnt or burning embers of buildings which had afforded cover for some wounded or frozen, and many in these groups would be found peeling off with their fingers and devouring the charred flesh of their comrades' remains. Sir Robert Wilson asked a grenadier if this food was not loathsome to him. "Yes, it is," he replied; but I do not eat it to preserve life—only to lull gnawing agonies." By the 6th of December the cold had become intense—the thermometer thirty degrees below freezing point. The sky was generally clear, but a subtle, keen, cutting wind, that penetrated skin, muscle, and bone to the marrow, rendered the surface as white, and the whole limb affected as fragile, as alabaster. Sometimes there was a *foudroyant* seizure that benumbed at once the whole frame, and stiffened the still breathing carcass, from which feet and hands were snapped off at the joints with the slightest degree of wrench, but without pain." There was everywhere the most complete disorganisation, and as much reckless fury as was compatible with utter exhaustion. The rout of the army was complete. It was "*sauve qui peut*"—but it was also a "*sauve qui peut*," as Sir Robert Wilson forcibly says, at a funeral pace. There were no horses. When the snow and frost came on that 5th of November, some Cossacks who accompanied Sir R. Wilson fell upon a gun and several tumbrils at the bottom of a ravine, with the horses lying on the ground dismounted. The Cossacks, seizing the feet of the horses, danced frantic with delight. They cried "God has made Napoleon forget that there is a winter in our country. In spite of Kutusoff, the enemy's bones shall remain in Russia." The cause of their delight was that the horses of the enemy's army were not roughshod, and therefore not prepared for snow and ice. From that day forward the roads were strewed with guns, equipages, and horses. Thousands of animals lay groaning by the wayside, with great pieces of flesh cut off their necks and other fleshy parts. Thousands, also, of naked wretches were in a condition little better. The Russians had no mercy on them, stripped them stark naked, marched them in columns, and turned them adrift to be the sport and victims of the peasantry. Even the peasant women would take these wretched, naked prisoners, and persecute them to death, tie them to trees, dance round them in triumph, and beat them with sticks as they yelled forth some national air in concert.

We need not follow the remains of this unhappy army from point to point. Let us rather state to what the force had been reduced by the middle of November. In July it had commenced hostilities 650,000 strong. By the middle of November, as they approached the Beresina with Napoleon, the grand total might amount to 70,000 or 80,000 souls, of which number the combatants did not exceed half. Even this number was being daily diminished. On the 2nd of December the official return stated that there were but 7000 infantry and 2000 cavalry under arms. On the 5th Napoleon left his shattered force and hastened to Paris having made over the command to Murat. By the 10th of December the little band of combatants under Murat was reduced by hunger, cold, and the assaults of the enemy to 4500 men. For a moment they sought a refuge in Wilna. It was of no avail. The Cossacks were upon them "with their horrid screech," and they had to fly. On the 14th of December, after crossing the Meinen, the Grand Army could muster under arms only 400 infantry and 600 cavalry. Out of all the guns with which these corps had crossed the Meinen, only nine remained. It was the most frightful disasters that ever befel an army, the greatest disgrace that ever befell a commander. It is true that the French army did not blame Napoleon. Their suffering was the fortune of war, they said; it was the result of the weather; it was the decree of fate. History will not so easily acquit the French Emperor. He had courted the unparalleled calamity. He had dared the spirit of a patriotic people. So perish all such schemes of unprincipled aggression! So may we, if the evil day should ever come, meet the invader with unflinching front, with unselfish devotion, with implacable opposition, and with the assurance of triumph.

* "Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Retreat of the French Army, 1812." By General Sir Robert Wilson, K.M.T., &c. Edited by his nephew and son-in-law, the Rev. H. Randolph, M.A. London, Murray.

The first Sir Robert Peel, the Father of the Great Statesman.—Sir Robert Peel, the first baronet and the second manufacturer of the name, inherited all his father's enterprise, ability, and industry. His position, at starting in life, was little above that of an ordinary working man, for his father though laying the foundations of future prosperity, was still struggling with the difficulties arising from insufficient capital. When Robert was only twenty years of age he determined to begin the business of cotton printing, which he had by this time learnt with his father, on his own account. His uncle, James Haworth, and William Yates of Blackburn, joined him in his enterprise; the whole capital which they could raise amongst them amounting to only about £500, the principal part of which was supplied by William Yates. His father kept a small inn in Blackburn, where he was well known as "Yates o' th' Bull;" and having saved money by his business, he was willing to advance sufficient to give his son a start in the lucrative trade of cotton printing, then in its infancy. Robert Peel, though comparatively a mere youth, supplied the practical knowledge of the business; but it was said of him, and proved true, that he "carried an old head on young shoulders." A ruined corn mill, with its adjoining fields, was purchased for a comparatively small sum, near the then insignificant town of Bury, where the works long after continued to be known as "The Ground," and, a few wooden sheds having been run up, the firm commenced their cotton-printing business in a very humble way in the year 1770, adding to it that of cotton-spinning a few years later. The frugal style in which the partners lived may be inferred from the following incident in their early career. William Yates, being a married man with a family, commenced housekeeping on a small scale, and to oblige Peel, who was single, he agreed to take him as a lodger. The sum which the latter first paid for board and lodging was only 8s. a week; but Yates, considering this too little, insisted on the weekly payment being increased a shilling, to which Peel at first demurred, and a difference between the partners took place, which was eventually compromised by the lodger paying an advance of 6d. a week. William Yates's eldest child was a girl named Ellen, and she very soon became an especial favourite with the young lodger. On returning from his hard day's work at "The Ground," he would take the little girl upon his knee, and say to her, "Nelly, thou bonny little dear, wilt be my wife?" to which the child would readily answer "Yes," as any child would do. "Then I'll wait for thee, Nelly; I'll wed thee, and none else." And Robert Peel did wait. As the girl grew in beauty towards womanhood, his determination to wait for her was strengthened; and after the elapse of ten years—years of close application to business and rapidly increasing prosperity—Robert Peel married Ellen Yates when she had completed her seventeenth year; and the pretty child, whom her mother's lodger, and father's partner had nursed upon his knee, became Mrs. Peel, and eventually Lady Peel, the mother of the future prime minister of England. Lady Peel was a noble and beautiful woman, fitted to grace any station in life. She possessed rare powers of mind, and was, on every emergency, the high-souled and faithful counsellor of her husband. For many years after their marriage, she acted as his amanuensis, conducting the principal part of his business correspondence, for Mr. Peel himself was an indifferent and almost unintelligible writer. She died in 1803, only three years after the baronetcy had been conferred upon her husband. It is said that London fashionable life—so unlike what she had been accustomed to at home—proved injurious to her health; and old Mr. Yates was afterwards accustomed to say, "If Robert hadn't made our Nelly a 'lady,' she might ha' been living yet."—*Self Help: by Samuel Smiles. New edition.*

Suwarrow.—In person Suwarrow was tall, considerably exceeding six feet, and full-chested; his countenance was stern, and his temper was violent, so that the execution of his orders rarely equalled the rapidity of his wishes. He maintained himself in good health to the age of seventy by the use of cold baths, which last he took by the summary process of a pail of water thrown upon his head every morning while on his pallet of straw. His wardrobe consisted of his uniform and a sheepskin. His whole life was passed in the field, and in actual warfare, so that he had no time or opportunity to cultivate refinements; and it is said that for the last twenty years of his life he never made use of a looking-glass, nor encumbered his person with either watch or money; although to maintain his influence over his troops, he retained to the last his Tartar habits (even to the charge of singularity), both in the field and at court. But he had the whole diplomatic finesse of the Russian in his character. He united a stirring ardour with a nice perception and address; was highly educated, read much, and could even write seven languages with facility, bringing forward lucid views and a clear understanding upon any subject he had to speak upon. The authors of every nation who best investigated or illustrated the military science, engrossed his literary leisure, Cornelius Nepos was his favourite classic; Cæsar and Charles XII. the heroes he most admired. He is also said to have been early impressed with an appreciation of Bonaparte's military abilities, and much desired to measure swords with him. He was a man of deep religious principles, according to the practice of his Church, and never gave the signal for battle without making the sign of the cross and kissing an image of St. Nicholas that he carried in his bosom; and he was rigid in compelling all who were under his command to a strict observance of the rites and duties of the Russian Church.—*Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century.*

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 4th September, 1860.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars, see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Gaol at Albury Erection of Court-house, &c., Orange Supply of Steam-tug for Dredge Hunter	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th September
Construction of Bridge at Gosling Creek Erection of Additional Outbuildings, Hornby Lighthouse Erection of Gaol at Braidwood	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th September
Erection of Gaol at Grafton Erection of Court-house, Grafton	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd October
Designs for new Houses of Parliament	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its Act of Incorporation, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium.	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 9	£5 12 2

A comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50	16	8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	0	0	0
Australian Mutual Provident Society, five premiums paid	81	13	7

For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street, 15th February, 1859.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issues Policies, available in Europe, India, and the colonies, for Life Assurance, for Endowments, and for Annuities, upon terms and rates of the most liberal and beneficial character to policy-holders. Prospectuses and every information at the Sydney Branch Office of the Society, Wynyard-square; and at the branch offices in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Launceston.
J. G. WALLER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established upwards of half a century.
Subscribed and Invested Capital, £1,600,000
Annual Income, £170,000, and rapidly increasing.
Rest to meet unusual loss, £200,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—With warranty not to repair, 7s 6d. per cent per annum. With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims, on adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,259,760.
Income, £213,228, for 1859; invested funds, £453,675.
Fire Department.
Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.
Life Department.
The rates charged in Australasia are the same as those in England.
The attention of intending assurers is specially invited to this company's half credit table, by which only one-half the premium is payable for the first five years, the whole sum assured being payable at death without deduction.
Rates for the first five years on the half credit system:—

20	£0	18	2	40	£1	12	6
30	1	4	0	50	2	6	6

Forms of proposal and rates for intermediate ages can be obtained on application at the office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.
WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New South Wales Branch,—Comprising New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
Notice to Holders of Life Policies.
Permission is given by this Company to the assured to join and be engaged in active service in any Volunteer or Militia Corps, within the limits of the colony in which they are enrolled, without extra premium; but the members of such corps serving beyond the limits of such colony will subject themselves to the usual penalties for military service. By order of the Board,
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st September.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 29th June.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.
Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—
Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).
GEORGE K. INGLOW, Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—R. LOWE, Grocer, from Miller's Point, to those new and commodious premises, 290, George-street, near Hunter-street.
R. L. will OPEN his NEW SHOP with new and carefully selected stock of the best Teas, Groceries, and Oilmen's Stores obtainable in the colony. The New Shop opens on the 8th September.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of JOHN MANN, late of Down Park, near Hinton, in the colony of New South Wales, yeoman, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that HARRIET TURNER MANN, of Down Park, aforesaid, the widow and sole executrix named in, and appointed by, the last will and testament of the above-named John Mann, deceased, intends, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication thereof, to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the said will may be granted to her.
Dated this seventh day of September, A.D., 1860.
WILLIAM JOSEPH BORTON, proctor for the said executrix.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the WIDOW (if any) and NEXT OF KIN of JOHN MEANLY, late of Casino, Richmond River, in the colony of New South Wales, settler, deceased,
Greeting:
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the Proctor of CLARK IRVING, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said JOHN MEANLEY, late of Casino, Richmond River, in the colony of New South Wales, departed this life on or about the eleventh day of August last, leaving at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the said colony of New South Wales, intestate: We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear, personally or by your proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause, if you or any of you have or know any, why the same should not be committed to the said Clark Irving, a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security; and further, to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Clark Irving, as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness—The Honorable Sir John Nodes Dickinson, the Acting Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court at Sydney, this third day of September, A.D. 1860.
S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary.
RANDOLPH JOHN WANT, Proctor for the said Clark Irving, 139, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PARRAMATTA.—WILLIAMS' FAMILY HOTEL has private suits of apartments for families seeking change of air and recreation, &c., &c. Has frequently been honoured with the visits of his Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Denison, and family, and numerous other families of distinction, who have expressed their entire satisfaction.
The situation is recommended by the most eminent of the medical profession, for change of air, and invariably those who have availed themselves of this establishment have expressed the benefit derived from a few days' stay only. The apartments are all spacious, airy, and well furnished, and adjacent to the hotel is the park for walking or riding exercises, and in every direction around Parramatta are the most lovely and picturesque drives in Cumberland.
Mr. Williams personally superintends each department of his business to ensure satisfaction.
The cellarage consists of every description of wines, &c., of the finest quality.
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, &c., on the shortest notice, to excursionists by steamer or rail, and same for parties prepared to order.
The stabling is of the first order, and will accommodate upwards of twenty horses, with every other convenience attached.
Horses, gigs, dogcarts, and carriages on hire, for pleasure or journey.
The stores comprise every article in the wine and spirit trade, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates of the day.
Parties requiring private apartments will receive immediate answer on communicating by post or telegram to the proprietor,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

NOTICE to Parties about to proceed to the Kiandra Gold-fields.—Do not sacrifice your goods, for the undersigned will STORE GOODS of all description at a mere nominal rate, for the term of two years, and advance two-thirds of the value of the same, if required, for any length of time that may be agreed upon.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.
Established 1840.

TO STOREKEEPERS, Publicans, and others, about to commence business at the new Gold-fields.—The undersigned have on hand a large assortment of Portable FURNITURE, viz., Dining Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Sofas, Iron Bedsteads and Stretchers, Chests of Drawers, &c., made expressly for the interior, being plain, substantial, and cheap, and, above all, pack in a very small compass.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.

PARTIES FURNISHING should visit the Labour Bazaar, where they will find every requisite for furnishing, from the drawing-room to the kitchen, with the great advantage of immediate selection.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH for the MILLION.—Mr. E. EMANUEL, the People's Dentist, continues to supply his incorrodible Mineral Teeth, of unrivalled beauty, from one to a complete set, with every modern improvement (mastication, articulation, and first-class workmanship guaranteed), at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from	£0	10	0
A set of teeth in gold	10	10	0
Filling decayed teeth	0	5	0
Teeth extracted	0	2	6

Observe the address—324, George-street North, near Hunter-street, and William-street, between Burke and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. Eskell's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Elixir, for Purifying the Breath, removing unpleasant Odours, &c. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth. Price, 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Galvanic Tooth Paste for Preserving the Teeth. Price, 2s. 6d. per box.

MR. ESKELL'S Patent White Gutta Percha Enamel, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—
A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.
Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily at 21 Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

THE GOLD USED BY DENTISTS.—The public and the medical profession generally are not aware of a very fruitful source of disease which arises from introduction into the mouths of many thousand persons of metallic plates and other apparatus for the securing of artificial teeth. These plates, &c., are nominally constructed of gold, but in point of fact, in innumerable instances, there is little or no gold used in their construction—cheapness being the object; silver gilt, or some still baser metal, is employed, which, acted upon by the acids of the stomach, produces a poison which insidiously undermines the health, causing cancer and other diseases. The false delicacy of the sufferer, and his ignorance of what causes his complaint prevent him from receiving such advice as would meet his case. This imposition on the public admits of a most efficacious remedy; it is merely compelling all persons who are employed in the trade or profession of making such plates, springs, &c., to have them stamped at the Goldsmiths' Hall, and a standard enforced which would guarantee the security to those by whom they were required.
Mr. ESKELL, surgeon dentist, 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 1820.—FOSS, SON, and CO., Dispensing Chemists, 219, Pitt-street North, beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have resumed their retail and dispensing establishment, and solicit the same amount of patronage as previously bestowed. The dispensing department will be conducted under the supervision of one of the principals. The establishment has been replenished with new stock and a large assortment of patent medicines, perfumery &c. Sydney, May 30th 1860.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S genuine SARSAPARILLA for SALE, by the undersigned. MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 524, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents.

CURE FOR "BAD TEMPER" — HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder, is the cheapest, easiest, and most efficacious washing preparation ever invented. A penny packet is equal to ten pennyworth of soap, and a week's wash may be done in a few hours!!! It saves at least fifty per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing; and is less injurious to the fabric than the best soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything. Sold by most grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent for Australia, EDWARD WHITBY, 25, Flinders-lane East, Melbourne. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—Dalton's Gallery for Artistic Photography, 400, George-street.—Mr. DALTON (pupil and assistant of the late Sir William Ross, and painter and instructor to the Queen), invites attention to his new styles of Photographic Portraiture, both on paper and on glass, as now practised in the galleries of London and Paris. Children's portraits taken instantaneously, and photographs copied on any scale either as fac-similes, or enlarged and diminished paintings in water and crayon colours.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY SHARES for SALE.—RICHARDSON and WRENCH, George-street.

CHEMISTS, Confectioners, and others, can be supplied with pounded SUGAR in any quantity, at the Sugar Pounding Steam Works, 126, Pitt-street North, near Hunter-street.

DAVIES and CO., George-street, opposite Police Office.
Matchless glass and china
30 superb dinner services
20 ditto breakfast tea and coffee ditto.
Ex Ardmillan, now on view.
We challenge competition, and defy comparison.
No connection with the other shops.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—SELLING OFF until Christmas, an immense quantity of goods at a low rate, amongst which are the following:—
1000 boxes toys, various, from 2d per box
100 violins, from 4s. 6d. each
100 rosewood workboxes, from 3s. each
700 cricket bats, from 1s. each
500 goggles, 1s. per pair
1000 brooches, from 6d each
100 plated French bracelets, from 1s. 6d. each
200 dozen of eau de Cologne, 6d. per bottle
50 dozen best ditto, 1s. 6d. ditto
300 wax dolls, from 7d each
100 dozen table knives, from 2s. 6d. the half-dozen
100 carving knives, 1s. 3d per pair
500 hair brushes, from 9d. each
300 drawing books, 1d. each
300 boxes of paints, from 3d. per box
30 sets of mathematical instruments, from 12s. 6d. per set
10,000 jointed dolls, from ½d. each
3000 leather ditto, from 3d., and a great variety of other goods at
CROUCH'S BAZAAR and STORES, 541, George-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Will be opened for SALE THIS DAY
Ladies' coloured cashmere lace boots, 3s. 6d. per pair.
Ditto ditto, elastic sides, 6s. ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, military heels, 8s. 6d. ditto
Ditto black cashmere, elastic sides, 4s. 6d. ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto lace, 4s. ditto
Ditto elastic side cloth boots, double soles, 7s. ditto
Ditto best cloth lace boots, double soles, patent calf goloshed military heels, only 8s. ditto
Ditto cloth goloshed lace boots, 5s. ditto
Gents' patent dress elastic side boots, 12s. 6d.
Ditto calf elastic side pegged ditto, 12s. 6d. ditto
Ditto good calf elastic side boots, French toes, 9s. 6d., ditto
Ditto calf oxford shoes, 5s. 6d. ditto
Ditto calf bluchers, 4s. 6d.
Youths' and boys' bluchers, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. ditto
Women's G. P. goloshes, 3s ditto
American pegged wellingtons, from 9s. ditto
The above goods having been purchased exceedingly low, are offered a decided bargain.
JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street, Sydney.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Intending diggers are invited to call and inspect the goods on SALE by the undersigned, the whole of which are of the most suitable description and of first-class quality, and, among others, comprise
The genuine American grained leather pegged Hungarian waterproof boot
The embossed front calf pegged and nailed ditto, best quality
The gilt front ditto ditto, without nails
The waterproof rubber napoleon
The best grained English napoleon
The best enamelled English napoleon
The best enamelled English thigh boot
The best horsehide-legged napoleon
Only 18s. per pair.
Also, any quantity of watertights, from 7s. 6d. per pair
American pegged boots, 9s. ditto; only a few boxes.
JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street, Sydney.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.—Comfort to the feet and ease in walking! The Pannus Corium Boots and Shoes are the most easy ever invented. A valuable article to all who suffer from any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for warm climates. A boot or shoe, sent for size, will ensure a fit. Merchants and the trade supplied on the most liberal wholesale terms; also, with the material by the piece or yard. HALL and CO., patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo Bridge, London.

BREAD PLATTERS, Bread Knives, and Butter Coolers, beautifully engraved, quite new patterns; Boot Knives, French Cook's Knives 3 to 13 inches, in sets or single; Patent Knife-cleaners, emery powder, gutta percha knife-boards, sardine and oyster knives, steels, and saws. Cutler's Hall, near the Post Office.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.—JOSEPH GILLAM, Cutler, has received from Joseph Rodgers and Sons a splendid assortment of Ivory Table Cutlery, with best plated forks, several new patterns of roller and fluted table steels, nail nippers, nail files, stilletoes, and patent corkscrews, silver-steel and hollow-ground razors, ladies' lace and nail scissors, tailors' shears and button-hole scissors, syaying knives, and needles. Cutler's Hall, near the Post Office.

FURNITURE, Furniture, Furniture.—The undersigned beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their extensive and varied stock of English and colonial Furniture, at reduced prices. N.B.—Just opened, 50 cases of new goods—Floorcloths, Carpets, &c. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, importers, cabinetmakers, &c, No. 100, King-street.

BATH CHAIRS, Bath Chairs, Bath Chairs.—Just received, ex Dawstone, a few of the above, to be sold cheap. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, No. 100, King-street.

FELT CARPETS, Brussels Sofa Carpets, and Table Covers.—Just received, ex Dawstone, and Vimeira, a large and varied assortment of the above. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Floorcloth Warehouse, No. 100, King-street.

BEDDING. Bedding!—Hair, fibre, spring, and flax mattresses, &c. Steam-dressed feathers in any quantity, warranted free from all impurities, at the Feather-dressing Steam Works, 128, Pitt-street.

OIL.—Superior Chinese Lamp Oil, in small tins. A. TANGE and CO., 87, York-street, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, a Royal Columbian Printing Press, in good working order. READING and WELLBANK.

FOR SALE, ex Tamar, a very fine TURTLE, weighing near 4 cwt.

ASH OARS and PADDLES. 24, Sussex-street. THOMAS DAY, jun.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, new shipment, repacked into 40 lbs. bags, 10s. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

PEYTON and PEYTON'S Four-post and Children's Bedsteads. FRANK, BROTHERS, and GANS.

POTATOES.—New landing ex William and Alfred.—FRITH and PAYTEN have for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, 60 tons potatoes, the best sample in the market. Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

COALS.—Coals of best quality, at prices satisfactory to purchasers. Shoobert's Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS.—A. A. COMPANY'S, at prices satisfactory. H. S. ROBERTS, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street

GLENDRONACH WHISKY. — This celebrated Whisky, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, bottled by F. Friend and Co., quarts and pints, just landed. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—Williams' Knives, Steels, and Choppers, all shapes and sizes. BENNETTS, 87, King-st.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Best Adelaide town-made flour, just landed
10-lb woolpacks, in bales of 50, ditto ditto
Canvas of good quality and assorted numbers, ditto ditto
English spunyarn, in coils
Hysonskin tea, in 55-lb. boxes
Young hyson, in 13-lb. boxes
Banjermassing rattans, fine quality.
W. H. ELDRED, 3 and 4, Exchange-corner.

TEAS.—For SALE by the undersigned,
Congou, in chests, halves, and boxes, ex Algernon
Hysonskin, ex Atmosphere. Also,
Black pepper
Dates
Almonds
Spices
Pearl sago, in small packages
Arrowroot
A few tons Java rice.
HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 23rd August.

AMERICAN HOISTING MACHINES, for Stores
Ditto mortising ditto
Ditto winnowing ditto
Ditto boring ditto
Ditto washing ditto, floating balls
Ditto mangles (portable)
Ditto corn shellers, corn crackers, and corn mills
Ditto hay cutters, for horse, steam, or hand power
Ditto cane and wood seat chairs, 50 patterns
Ditto 30-hour and 8-day clocks
Ditto glazed window sashes
Ditto tubs (in nests of 8)
Ditto shovels, long and D handle
Ditto curved picks and handled axes
Ditto patent spring and wood clothes pegs
Ditto axe and adze handles
Platform weighing machines
Single and double barrel guns
Wax vestas, 250s, 500s, 1000s.
Window glass, assorted sizes
Table and pocket cutlery
Paperhangings, fancy goods, soaps, brushes
Perfumery, indiarubber combs, toys, &c., &c., &c.
MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO FARMERS, SQUATTERS, STOCK BREEDERS, and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned is now landing the following IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES, by the best makers in England and Scotland.
3 and 4 horse-power patent portable steam engines
Improved colonial threshing machines, latest prize patent
Strong flour mills, in metal frame, with French burr stones. These are well adapted for up-country use
Flour dressing machines
Chaffcutters
The prize machines of the Royal Society's shows of Chelmsford, Salisbury, Chester, and Warwick
Corn crackers, maize crushers, oat mills
Circular saws and tables, for cutting slabs, logs, and planking; can be driven by horse or steam
Horse powers, for pumping and sheep-washing
Horse hoes, horse rakes, and hand rakes
Ploughs, that have taken the first prizes at the principal agricultural shows in the world
Vineyard, garden, and orchard ploughs
Harrows, scarifiers, and grubbers
Galvanized iron standards, for vines, rose trees, &c. &c.
EDWARD BINGHAM, manufacturers' agent, 115, York-street, next door to Goold's Hotel.
Illustrated catalogues sent free, on application.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

3000 BALTIC DEALS, solid, and cut to order
60,000 feet 1¼, 1 and ⅞ inch, T. and G. flooring
120,000 feet 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ⅞ inch dressed clear pine
20,000 feet 1 inch double dressed carpenters' boards
100,000 feet cedar, in log and cut, cheap
90,000 feet kauri, in boards and cut to order
2,500 panel and glass doors, glazed windows, &c.
30,000 feet mouldings, architraves, skirtings, rolls, &c.
50,000 feet hardwood, palings, shingles, battens, &c.
GOODLET and CO., Erskine and Parramatta streets.

TIMBER, at the LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS.—
580,000 feet pitch pine, in logs, deals, planks P.
200,000 feet cedar, in logs, scantling, and boards
100,000 pieces turnery
350,000 feet clear pine, various dimensions
500,000 feet T. and G., ½-inch to 2 inches, viz., Baltic, Norway, Oregon, clear, white, and spruce
200,000 feet colonial hardwood,
400,000 feet Baltic deals, solid and cut
350,000 feet shelving, planed 1 and 2 sides
100,000 feet slating battens
100,000 feet Oregon, various dimensions
200,000 feet skirtings, mouldings, rolls, architraves, &c.
5,000 doors, sashes, sash-doors, casements, &c.
*** Wholesale and retail. ☞ The trade and country buyers liberally dealt with. HENRY MOON.

WOODEN HOUSES and Stores, and manufactures in wood generally. H. MOON, Liverpool-st. Saw Mills.

SOAP and CANDLE BOXES, Wine and Packing Cases. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.—The undersigned is prepared to supply the above of any length or dimension, at a reasonable notice. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES, SHINGLES.—For private SALE, best Hobart Town shingles, just landed, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, ex Hargraves. Apply to Messrs. L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart, 362, George street.

MASTER BAKERS.—Notice.—The undersigned has imported, ex City of Manchester, a quantity of FIRE LUMPS, assorted sizes; also, a lot of 24 x 24 inch TILES. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—To Builders, Contractors, Plasterers, &c.—W. W. BUCKLAND has always on SALE
Portland cements, first brands, quality and condition guaranteed
Plaster of Paris, ditto ditto
Slates, best Bangor, all sizes
Sheet lead, best London milled, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 lbs.
Lead piping, ¾ and 1 inch bore
Chimney pieces, marble and enamelled slate
Slate cisterns, baths, and plain slabs
Black and white marble squares, for tesselated flooring
Doulton's patent vitrified stoneware drain pipes
Ditto terra cotta brackets, vases, trusses, &c.
Ditto ditto chimney tops
Ditto stoneware, in assorted crates
Earthenware, packed for country buyers
China and glassware, ditto ditto.
The City Drain Pipe Depot, Macquarie-place.
Plaster and Cement Stores, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, 1000 head of Store Cattle, deliverable at the Balonne River. GEORGE M. PITT, Richmond.

FOR SALE, a four-wheeled PHAETON, answering the purpose of a double dogcart; also a set of PLATED HARNESS, Price £60. Apply to Mr. KING, Spread Eagle, Pitt-street.

TO BREEDERS.—For SALE, by private contract, the thoroughbred stallion GREENWATTLE, got by Escape, dam Georgiana, by Cap-a-pie, granddam by Gratis, great granddam by Whisker, &c.; Escape by Old Emigrant, out of Fairy, the dam of old Plover; Fairy by Peter Finn—vide Stud Book. Now on view at Martyn's Bazaar, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE, 1200, at Barraba, and 1000 at Goonoo Goonoo. GREER and CURTIS, 115, King-street.

GLENMORE STATIONS, Fitzroy River.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock, viz.,
8000 sheep, and about
100 head of cattle.
The improvements are first-class. Full particulars on application.
LOTEE and LARNACH.

SALES BY AUCTION

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Racing Stud.

BURT and CO. have received directions from George Duppa, Esq. to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The following well-known horses:—
PHŒBE, chestnut mare, six years old, bred in New Zealand, got by Sir Hercules, out of Woodstock, by Theorem.
Sir Hercules, the sire of Cossack, Zoe, and other famous racers.
WILDRAKE, a bay gelding, five years old, also bred in New Zealand, and own brother to Phœbe.
Both these horses are well-known on the turf; Phœbe won largely in New Zealand at three and four years old, and ran off with the Free Handicap last Saturday in a canter.
Wildrake won the Maiden Plate at Melbourne, in October last year, beating Io and a large field, and ran second to Zoe for the Champion on Saturday last; the only times he has yet started.
COUNTESS, a bay mare, bred in Van Diemen's Land; sire, Little John, dam by Wanderer. Countess is a famous fencer, and the winner of several hurdle races.
FOIGH-A-BALLAGH, a chesnut gelding, a capital hack, and up to weight. Also
The magnificent imported two year-old colt RATTAN, recently purchased by Mr. Duppa, bred by the late Lord Jersey, and got by Sweetmeat, &c.
Phœbe, Wildrake, and Countess will start at the present Spring Meeting, where intending purchasers can witness their performances.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

To Breeders, &c.
IO
WAIMEA.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Henry Redwood, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY, September 10th, at 12 o'clock,
The racing mares IO, and WAIMEA.
"Io," a bay mare with black points, 4 years old, by Sir Hercules, out of Flora M'Ivor, own sister to Cossack and Zoe, the winner of the second Champion Race.
"Waimea," a dark chesnut filly, 3 years old, own sister to Zoe and Io; she has only started once, and that for the Champion Race, in which she ran well.
"Waimea" is the most promising filly that has appeared upon the Australian turf, and her owner, Mr. Redwood, thinks she will eventually turn out a far better racer than her far-famed sister Zoe, the winner of the second Champion, and the second in the first, with extreme weights.

To Breeders of Thoroughbred Stock, Racing Men, and others.

The Racing Mare DECEPTION.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from J. Hargraves, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY next, September 10th, at 12 o'clock,
The racing mare, "DECEPTION."
"Deception" is a beautiful bay mare, with black points, 5 years old, and considered by good judges to be almost a model.
PEDIGREE: By Young Plover out of Vanity, by Sir Charles out of Giggler, imported, Sir Charles by Gratis; Young Plover by Æther, bred by the Duke of Grafton. See Stud Book.
"Deception," in 1859, won the first Auckland St. Ledger, beating a field of seven.
At the same meeting she won the Produce Stakes; won a match with Somerset.
In 1860, she won the Innkeepers' Purse, the Ellerslie Plate, the Metropolitan, and Forced Handicap; also beating Kauri Gum a match.
"Deception" won at Nelson the Turf Club Plate, of two miles, weight for age, beating Ultima, Miss Rose, and Fidget. On the same day she beat Ada, Alma, and Cressida, for the Ladies' Purse.
She won the Handicap Sweepstakes by a length. The next day she won the Town Plate, 3 miles, weight for age. Also, the Forced Handicap.
In New South Wales, she has started twice—once for Tattersall's Free Handicap, soon after her arrival—and for the Second Champion Race; in both she ran well, and was a good favourite.
Breeders should not allow such a mare to return to New Zealand.

Watches, Books, Clothing, Fire-arms, Dolls, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches and jewellery
Lot books, various
4 boxes clothing and sundries
Guns, pistols, and revolvers
Wax dolls, violins, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Superior Plated Tea and Coffee Service, Pier Glass, three Sets of China, Children's Iron Cots, Bedsteads, Indian Cabinet, Loo Tables, and Toilet Tables, Engravings, Clocks, Ornaments, Glassware.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 7th September.
☞ Just landed, ex Ardmillan.
To Ironmongers
To Country Storekeepers
To General Dealers and others.
Registered Dining-room Grates
Registered Drawing-room Grates
Flemish Tacks, Wax Vestas
Drilled-eye Needles
Improved Dish Covers
Bright Steel Fenders
Electro Silver Tea and Coffee Services
Electro Silver Swing Tea-kettles
Electro plated Stands
German Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons
Electro-plated Cake Baskets
Best Tinned Saucepans, assorted, &c., &c.
85 Packages of General Merchandise.
For Unreserved Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
85 packages of general merchandise, comprising
Registered dining-room grates
Registered drawing-room grates
Flemish tacks, wax vestas
Drilled eye needles
Improved dish covers
Bright steel fenders
Electro silver tea and coffee services
Electro swing tea-kettles
Electro-plated stands
German silver table, dessert, and tea spoons
Electro-plated cake baskets
Best tinned saucepans, assorted, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Friday, 7th September.
☞ Notice to Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above of their sales, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, of
88 packages of general Ironmongery, electro-plated goods, &c., &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
MONDAY, 10th September.
Forty-three Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Now landing, ex Tudor.
To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Storekeepers.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without the least reserve,
JB in diamond over S M, § 1 to 43, ex Tudor,
43 trunks boots and shoes, now landing, ex Tudor, and comprising
Ladies' cashmere boots
Men's lace boots
Military bluchers
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Men's bluchers
Men's watertights
Kid boots
Grain hide boots
Men's patent hide boots, &c., &c.
☞ The auctioneers have received positive instructions to sell the above on MONDAY, 10th instant, without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 11th September.
☞ Preliminary Notice.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
61 bales and cases of new and seasonable drapery.
Just landed, ex Tudor and Vimeira.
☞ Full particulars in a future issue.

Oilmen's Stores.
To Grocers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of well-selected oilmen's stores,
Now landing.
Terms at sale.

Teas.
Superior Congous and Fine Black Teas
Superior Hysonskins
Black Pepper, Dates, Rice, Sago.
Ex Algernon.
To Grocers, Shippers, and Speculators.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve, to close accounts,
Ex Algernon,
No. 6—312 half-chests superior congous
9—350 boxes ditto ditto
150 20-catty boxes fine black tea
Hysonskin—359 chests, very superior
Pepper—243 bags black
Dates—187 ditto, fine
Rice—60 bags
Sago—238 boxes.
Terms at sale.

Colonial cured Tongues and Beef.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A parcel of the above, just arrived.
Terms, cash.

Bottled Fruits.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
100 cases Batger's bottled fruits.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.
LACHLAN ESTATE, REDFERN.
BLOCK of LAND, and four-roomed verandah COTTAGE between the properties of Mrs. Hordern and Mrs. Woodend, near Pitt and Elizabeth streets, well known as the property of Mr. James Coomber.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, 50 feet by about 137 feet, containing 25 perches, being part of the Lachlan Estate, situated between PITT and ELIZABETH STREETS, and held under lease at the nominal ground rent of £10 per annum; on which is erected a SUBSTANTIAL WEATHERBOARD VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing two rooms, bricknogged, plastered, and papered, and two rooms lined with tongued and grooved boards, planed and beaded. The yard is inclosed with a strong paling fence, and contains a good shed and well of water.
☞ This property is held under lease for 99 years from 1st January, 1847, and the sale offers a capital opportunity to a small capitalist for obtaining for a small sum a neat and comfortable residence or a paying investment.
Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers and others.
In the Estate of Mr. A. Cooper, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Haymarket, by order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
FRIDAY, 7th September.
Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c.
Horses, Carts, Dogcarts, Harness.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the official assignee, in the Estate of Mr. Arthur Cooper, to sell by auction, on the premises, Sussex-street, Haymarket, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the stock of
Genuine first-class wines
Choice cordials, liqueurs
Brandy, rum, whisky, gin
Ale and porter, in glass and wood
Horses, carts
Dogcart and harness
Cart harness, &c.
Terms at sale.

Kaurie Pine.
FRIDAY, 7th September.
Cargo of the Breadalbane, from Auckland.
On Patent Slip Wharf.
Flooring boards
Joists
Scantling
Important to Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.
Assorted Timber.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, 7th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of superior Kaurie pine, now landing ex Breadalbane, from Auckland, as follows:—
12 pieces, 12 x 3, 24 to 27 feet
18 ditto, 9 x 3, 22 to 29 ditto
4 ditto, 7 x 3, 16 feet
5 ditto, 6 x 4, 26 ditto
35 ditto, 6 x 3, 20 to 26 feet
7 ditto, 6 x 2, 25 feet
10 ditto, 9 x 1½, 22 to 25 feet
26 ditto, 8 x 3, 18 to 20 ditto
14 ditto, 9 x 2, 14 to 20 ditto
895 ditto, 9 x ¾, 11 to 18 ditto
205 ditto, 9 x 1, 11 to 20 ditto.
1233 pieces 15,823 feet.
The auctioneers beg to assure the trade that the above is a superior lot of timber, and for
Positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Commissariat Sale.
War Department.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 10th of September, at 10 o'clock,
5 bales of blankets, each 25, more or less damaged, and sundry old stores, condemned by survey.
Terms, cash.

COLONIAL PRODUCE. — POSTPONEMENT of SALE.—The undersigned beg to notify that their Weekly Produce Sale held THIS DAY, (FRIDAY), has been postponed in consequence of the Randwick Races falling on that day.
DURHAM and IRWIN, Auctioneers and Brokers.
Sydney, 7th September.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.
The A1 Fore and Aft Schooner MECHANIC.
TUESDAY, 11th September.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Wharf, King-street West, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The schooner MECHANIC, now lying at the Wharf, foot of King-street, with all her tackle and apparel,
Length, 63 feet
Breadth, 19 feet
Depth of hold, 6 feet 8 inches
Register tonnage, 89 27-95 tons.
The above vessel having been profitably employed in the coal trade between this port and Newcastle for some time, is now about to be submitted to public competition solely on account of the owner retiring from this particular line of business.
The MECHANIC has a full inventory, and is ready for sea at an hour's notice. She has proved herself one of the most weatherly vessels on the coast, and made her passages when other vessels were compelled to remain in port.
The auctioneers invite the inspection of shipowners and others desirous of making a profitable investment.
Terms at sale.

Saloon Matches.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
3 cases Polak's saloon matches, each 26 gross.
Terms, cash.

Paper.
Sugar Bags.
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Neptune, Carey, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
M&C,
§ 67—1 bale, 5 reams double imperial, each 100 lbs.
§ 114—1 ditto, 12 reams 2 lb. moist sugar bags, 568 lbs.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Sugar
Jams
1 lb. Salmon
Sago
Dried Apples
Pickled Salmon
Blue
Almonds
Currants, &c.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY next, the 7th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
200 mats Java sugar
20 cases Batger's 1 lb. jams, each 3 dozen
20 boxes Jordan almonds
16 half-barrels dried apples
10 cases pearl sago
20 boxes nutmegs
30 cases Feast's pint pickles
5 ditto 1 lb. salmon
5 ditto 2 lb. ditto
5 kegs pickled salmon
25 boxes Colman's thumb blue, each 28 lbs.
15 cases assorted sauces
100 boxes prime muscatels
20 cases selected figs
50 ditto preserved ginger
15 barrels Barcelona nuts
40 boxes raisins
10 barrels currants
5 carotels ditto
2 cases Hobart Town jams. Also,
100 colonial cheeses
20 cases pale brandy, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Cheese
Prime Mess Beef, &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY (Friday), 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
106 colonial cheeses
3 casks prime mess beef, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Schooling's Jujubes.
On account of whom it may concern.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 7th, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases Schooling's jujubes.
Terms, cash.

Port Cooper Cheese.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
13 casks prime Port Cooper cheese.
Terms at sale.

Jams, in jars
Ditto, in tins.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex John Melhuish, ——, master, from London.
Damaged.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
C in diamond over P S,
250 cases Wotherspoon's jams, 1-lb.
Terms, cash.

116 Packages of Spring Goods and General Drapery.
New landing.
To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
116 packages of choice seasonable goods, now landing, ex Vimeira, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
New landing.
On TUESDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above-named day,
A superior and seasonable lot of boots and shoes, now landing.
Terms at sale.

☞ Best Army Bluchers.
Ladies' Black and Coloured Cashmere Boots.
To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 7, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
45 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.:—
Best army bluchers
Ladies' best black cashmere boots
Ditto ditto coloured ditto
Terms at sale.

☞ A First-class Grey Mare.
Excellent Spring Cart and Harness.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, September 7, 1860.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 7, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A first-class grey mare
Excellent spring cart and harness.
Property of the late Mr. H. Hynam.
*** The mare is well known as staunch in collar, a fair goer. The reason for selling, no further use for her.
On view at the Rooms on Friday morning.
Terms, cash.

Ladies' Cashmere Boots.
To Country Buyers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and others.
On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 7, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Redan, Evans, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
EM in diamond, § 1,
90 pairs ladies' French cashmere boots, slightly damaged
Trunk, tarpaulin, and canvas
EM in diamond, § 2,
90 pairs English cashmere black B. boots, much damaged.
Trunk, tarpaulin, and canvas.
Terms, cash, before delivery.

☞ Army Bluchers.
Important.
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Buyers for the Interior, and others.
On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 7th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Redan, Evans, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
14 cases best army bluchers,
M. A. S.
§ 66—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much damaged—Case, &c.
67—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much—Case, &c.
68—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much—Case, &c.
69—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, slightly—Case, &c.
70—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, slightly—Case, &c.
71—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much—Case, &c.
72—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much—Case, &c.
74—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, slightly—Case, &c.
75—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, slightly—Case, &c.
76—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much—Case, &c.
78—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, slightly—Case, &c.
80—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much—Case, &c.
83—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, slightly—Case, &c.
85—One case, containing 50 pairs men's superior 5-11 army bluchers, much—Case, &c.
Terms, cash, before delivery.

Under a Bill of Sale.
The New Brighton Hotel, Manly Beach.
Household Furniture, Beer Engine, Bar Fittings, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 11th September, at 12 o'clock, at Manly Beach,
The whole of the household furniture, beer-engine, bar fittings, &c., comprising bedsteads, chiffonier, tables, chairs, sofas, couches, glass, crockery, cooking stove, kitchen utensils; and also, bar fittings, &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Sheep
Fat Pigs
Fat Calves.
To Carcase Butchers and others.
THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, on the H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf,
350 fat sheep.
At their Yards, foot of Market-street,
30 very fine fat pigs
15 fat calves.
Terms, cash.

Iron Ploughs.
Unreserved Sale.
THIS DAY, Friday, 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, foot of Market-street,
3 splendid iron ploughs, with duplicates.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Produce Sale.
THIS DAY, 7th instant at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, foot of Market-street,
1000 bushels of maize
200 bags of (seed or feed) oats
80 bags of fresh bran
10 tons of Launceston fine flour
20 bales of Victorian oaten hay, slightly sweated
200 bales of prime lucerne hay
2 casks of first-rate butter
½ ton of well cured bacon
10 bags of turnips, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 10th September.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell, by order of F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent estate of George Webber, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of spokeshaves, plane irons, locks, lock fittings, hoes, hinges, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 10th September.
Iron Bedsteads. Iron Bedsteads.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Seven cases superior four-post iron bedsteads, assorted.
Terms, cash.

Pigs, Horses, Cows, &c.
Important Clearance Sale
At the Collingwood Abattoirs, Liverpool.
MONDAY, 10th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from J. H. Atkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Collingwood Abattoirs, Liverpool, on MONDAY, 10th September, at half-past 11 o'clock,
In consequence of the Collingwood Abattoirs being let to the Sydney butchers,
200 well bred pigs
2 superior boars
8 very useful draught horses
2 saddle horses
Patent weighing machine
Cart, harness, &c. Also
30 choice milch cows.
The punctual attendance of intending purchasers is particularly requested, to enable the auctioneers to proceed with the sale of Furniture, &c., at 12 o'clock prompt, as advertised.
Terms at sale.

Terminus Hotel, Liverpool.
Lease, License, Good-will, Furniture, and Effects.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction, on the premises.
MONDAY, 10th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by public auction, on the premises, at Liverpool, on MONDAY, 10th September, at 12 o'clock,
The lease, license, and goodwill of the Terminus Hotel, together with the effects (the usual variety), and furniture, with a piano, and a mangle.
Further particulars in catalogues obtainable from the auctioneers at the sale.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice,
Boots and Shoes.
New Summer Goods.
Ex John Melhuish, and Rifleman.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, TUESDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,
232 trunks seasonable boots and shoes, ex Rifleman, and John Melhuish.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

Highly Important to Country Storekeepers, Wine Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, and others.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
The Cargo of the Cote D'Or, from Bordeaux,
Macaroni, Vermicelli, Chocolate, Vinegar, Olive Oil, Capers, Olives, Vegetables in tins, Anchovies, Jams, Sausages, Preserved Meats, Preserved Poultry and Game, Pickled Pork, Lard, Dried Apples, Carriage Candles, Aromatic Vinegar, Orange Flower Water, Brandy Colouring, Combs, Bottling Wax, French Mustard, French Felt Hats, Fruits au Jus, Bottled Cherries, Prunes, Champagne, Port Wine, Liqueurs, Curaçao, Absynthe, Maraschino, Anisette, Noyeau, Eau de Vie, Dantzic, Eau de Noix, Kirschwasser, Guignolet d'Angers, Brandies in bulk and case, Clarets, Burgundy, Hock, Sauterne, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Leverrier, Curcier, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the Cote d'Or, from Bordeaux, as above.

Excellent Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Bayswater Villa, Double Bay, the residence of Major Fanning, THIS DAY, September 7th, at 11 o'clock,
The following household furniture and effects
Handsome walnut wood writing table
Handsome walnut wood oval centre table
Handsome walnut wood couch and chairs, covered in cloth
Rush-seated occasional chairs
Large chimney glass, in handsome gilt frame
Telescope dining-table
Mahogany pedestal sideboard with plate glass back
Hair and cane-seated chairs, couch
Handsome bookcase, sutherland table
Fenders and fire-irons, floorcloth
Brussels carpets and rugs
Superior iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, &c.
Washstands and furniture, towel-horses
Chests drawers, toilet tables, and glasses
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Baths, toilet sets, commode stools
Butler's tray and stand, filterer, large safe
Kitchen dressers, clock, and other furniture
Russell's cooking apparatus (new)
Kitchen and stable furniture and utensils and various other effects.
Terms, cash.
☞ The omnibuses leave King-street at 10 o'clock and every subsequent hour, direct for Double Bay.

An excellent Brown Mare, accustomed to harness and saddle.
Also, a powerful Dark Bay Carriage Horse.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Residence of Major Fanning, Bayswater Villa, Double Bay, THIS DAY, September 7th, at 1 o'clock,
An excellent bright brown mare, with black points, 15·3 high, rising 7 years; accustomed to run in a dog-cart, but is also a good saddle mare.
Also, a powerful and useful dark bay carriage horse.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Superior Household Furniture
Fine Toned Pianoforte
Library of Standard Works
Silver Plate and Plated Ware
Superior Milch Cows and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON have received instructions from J. C. Laycock, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 1, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY, September 12th, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture
Fine toned pianoforte
Library of standard works
Silver plate and plated ware
China and glass ware
Superior milch cows and other effects.
Particulars of which will appear in catalogues about to be issued.
Also, the unexpired term of lease of dwelling house.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Terminus.
Country-fed Porkers (ready dressed) from Baulkham Hills, Ducks, Fowls, Turkeys, Eggs, Butter, &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Terminus, at 12 o'clock,
The usual variety of colonial produce, consisting, of ready-dressed porkers from Baulkham Hills, boxes of eggs, crates of poultry, containing ducks, fowls, and turkeys; kegs butter, &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Christy, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 10th of September, at 12 o'clock,
185 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Healey, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 10th of September, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th September, 1860.
SLY v. O'BRIEN.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, at noon on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1860,
All the defendant's right, title, and interest of and in the equity of redemption in of all that parcel of land situate in Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, part of block 14A of Riley Estate, bounded on the east by Riley Estate, commencing at a point on the west side thereof distant 44 feet northerly from the north side of a back entrance running in the rear of the Stanley-street allotments, bearing north, 1 degree 14 minutes east, 20 feet, on the north by a line bearing west 1 degree 14 minutes north, 75 feet more or less to an allotment belonging to Ellen Robb; on the west by a line dividing same from that allotment bearing south-easterly, 21 feet 6 inches more or less, and on the south by a line bearing east 1 degree 14 minutes south, 75 feet, more or less, to point of commencement.

AN EXPLORING CRUISE IN THE CORAL SEA.

As Journalled by Captain Denham, R.N., F.R.S., of H.M. ship Herald.

Part III.

At length, on the evening of April 3rd, a really promising S.S.E. breeze sprang up, and by 8 we were released, and at 9 had cleared the narrows upon an E. by N. course, after which the wind veered against us to E.S.E. Nevertheless, when it fell calm, at 6 the next morning, we had attained an offing of 33 miles as regarded the Barrier Reef, half way between Raine and Yule entrances. Our noon observations placed us in 10·47· S., 144·37· E., disappointingly revealing nearly 20 miles more northing than easting by a current of one knot to N.N.W. Here, while becalmed, I sent a bottled tide paper adrift, and, as we were within 24 hours' drift of the undefined reefs, which are supposed to lay nine miles W.S.W. of Boot Reef, I had three cables bent on end, in case of closing while in this helpless state when hooking the base of the reef in 200 fathoms, might save us. We found ourselves in a field of "sea-saw-dust" this forenoon.

Our position (10·29. S., 144·57· E.) at noon of the 5th, after another 24 hours' calm, showed a divergence of current to N.N.E., at 1½ knots, as if drawn from the N.N.W. set of yesterday, by the passage between Boot Reef and the Eastern Fields. We were now 27 miles S.E. from the former, and S.W. from the latter, with no soundings in 500 fathoms, and, though heading southward under a light breeze, our latitude by moon and stars showed that we had made 11 miles more northing, which would draw us helplessly into the assigned position of the reefs "Eastern Fields" before daylight.

Happily, however, the breeze freshened from E.S.E. and we made southing the rest of the night, so that Good Friday morning was ushered in cheeringly after a week's perplexity, giving a zest to the "hot-cross-buns," and permitting a tranquil Sabbath Day observance of this holy day.

The usual reef birds hovered about us, and we passed through quantities of driftwood, amongst which were uprooted cocoanut trees, and a sea-weed resembling the "sargasso-fucus natans."

Instead of calms and an unclouded fiery sun, we were now harassed by squally weather, through which I was obliged to carry a press of sail in order to pass to windward of the Eastern Fields in daylight, a group of reefs spreading, it was understood, 20 miles east and west, and down to which I dared not run, even to sighting distance, under weather which ever and anon obscured the horizon.

This group may be deemed as lying beyond (northward of) the "outer-route." Ships from the southward would have no cause to near them, but, as my case evidenced, a ship attempting the "outer-route" to the southward from Raine Island passage, after the easterly monsoon had set in, ought to know the actual position and extent of the "Eastern fields." I therefore the more regretted not being able to include the group in the results of this cruise.

It was noon of the 7th of April when, in 10·40 S. and 145·43 E., with no soundings in 250 fathoms, and with comforting evidence of an easterly—if any—current, that I saw I could preserve my starboard tack under a gusty south-easter.

This night proved so squally at one time, and for an hour quite as a tornado from east, as to reduce the ship to her courses. Nevertheless, by changing our tack whenever she broke off N.E. or S.S.W., we made thirty-one miles right to windward in the twenty-four hours ending at noon. And as we were enabled to head between E.N.E. and E.S.E. during the ensuing twenty-four hours under all plain sail, overlaying the "current rips," which jerked us to windward, we found ourselves advanced at noon of the 9th, seventy miles eastward, a little southerly—placing us in 11·16 S., 147 18 E.; clearly showing, as we had gone 100 miles through the water upon the starboard tack, that in proportion as we were retarded by a W.S.W. set of one knot an hour, we were jerked in the right direction so long as not laying northward of E.N.E. And this forenoon flattered our hopes by the wind drawing to south, which allowed us to advance due east under fore and maintopmast studdingsails.

Except passing through scraps of seaweed, one had nothing to notice around—no birds hovering, no fish sporting; all attention was at liberty to contrive how best we might coax the ship south-eastward.

The rainy squalls requited their usual inconvenience on board ship by affording some washing water, and by allaying, for an hour or so, the heat of 86·.

The barometer kept steadily between 29·900 and 29·860, amidst these fluctuations of weather.

Our soundings were negative at 250 to 500 fathoms depth.

Between the 9th and 10th we were the sport of calms and spurts of variable winds, flattered now and then by a few hours' breeze, with some westing in it; vicissitudes which limited our advance to 100 miles due east, placing us in 11·14·30 S., 141 6.15 E., with no soundings at 500 fathoms. Here, at sixty miles from the coast of New Guinea, we caught a faint outline of its heights over Table Bay.

At intervals during the last four days we passed through fields of "sea-saw dust" (Oscillatoridæ confervidæ) in a clotted state, indicating conjugation phase, remarkably differing from that delicate fibrous state usually seen. In the midst of these fields turtle would be seen skimming the surface matter with much animation as if feeding upon it.

A stray swallow and some kingfishers (Halcyon sanctus) played about and perched upon our spars; while of sea birds we saw but the usual gannet and noddy.

On the evening of Sunday, April 15th, the full-sail south-easter resolved itself into one of the most furious, squally, rainy, visitations we had experienced, which cost us a night of incessant exertion to save our spars, sails, and rigging. Even so our "forestay collar" gave way. The rain fell with a force and density as to defy hearing or seeing—the gauge indicated one and a-half inches an hour, its temperature ten degrees lower than the air or the sea water, as seventy-three degrees is to eighty three.

No barometric fluctuations, nor any thunder or lightning or material change of wind attended this freak of the weather, but our sense of pitchy darkness was kept up by the lurid "St. Elms" fire which clung to our masthead, which, with the binnacle light, were the only spots discernible above or around us during this night's buffetting, drifting, and perplexity; amidst which, however, it was a priceless consolation that we had tolerable sea-room in respect to shoals, as only a month previous we had determined the actual position of the "Osprey reef," now known to be on our lee bow; and of the non-existence of Bouganville reefs a-head. Whilst, instinctively, the seamen handled the cordage and canvas, daybreak revealed no better prospect than our old ship under reefed courses with no abatement of weather, the deluging rain so found its way under hatches as to render the pumps necessary to keep the well below the store-room level, and I had begun to fear that this (notwithstanding the steady height of the mercury) storm was not to be of the usual transitory nature of this region; when, at a quarter to noon, the sun dispersed the gloom, affording us latitude, and, in due course, longitude sights, with such uncovering of hatches and use of windsails as, once more, produced a "dried-up" ship, after another proof of this "Pacific" Ocean being, with the exception of nipping, foggy weather, subject to all the vicissitudes of the North Atlantic, and that, too, with far more suddenness of wind and sea without the barometric warnings; this, however, is somewhat compensated by the short duration of these visitations.

Soon after noon as we began to "shake out" our reefs, the wind drew from S.E. to S.S.E., when, finding I had sufficiently closed with our former track between Willis' Cays and Osprey reef, and that it would be losing ground to make a S.W. course I tacked in 14·20 S., 147·42· E., and under moderate weather, with more approaches to calm than one would wish, by changing our board whenever we broke off to N.E. on the starboard tack, or S.S.W. on the port, we accomplished eighty-four miles in the wind's eye in the last four days, making altogether in regard to our passage, in the sixteen days since we cleared Raine Island narrows 440 miles right against the young S.E. monsoon, which indicates how little adverse current exists (none at all eastward of 148·) and how possible it is for even a slow ship to make this passage a month after the westerly monsoon has ceased. Thus, on the 19th of April, we found ourselves in 13·26·30 S., 156·16·30 E., with a variation of 6· east, in a clear open sea, with no soundings in 250 to 500 fathoms, making the most of a S.S.E. slant by standing to the E.N.E.—the better to avail of the legitimate south-easter on the port tack for laying through the southern section of this route.

It became obvious, however, that as we stretched north-eastward, and drew northward of latitude 14·S, the breeze languished and became perplexing, varying two and three points right and left of S.E., I therefore made all the south-westing I could, in regard to the dangers in that direction, during the ensuing four days, during which under fresh breezes, with occasional heavy squalls from E.S.E. to S.E. by S., but without any current to disturb us, we reached the parallel of the "Coringa" islets, and found the north-eastern of the two to lie in 16·55·52 S., 149 13·36 E., tolerably reported as to latitude but thirty-one and-a-half miles too far eastward.

It was impossible, with our limited stock of water, to wait and go into our usual detail delineation of these islets, and their fringe reefs. This however, the less essential as they lie in that clustered space between the "outer route" and Great Barrier reef. But we determined their relative positions to be upon the true bearing of S. 55·30 W. three and three-quarter miles apart, the north-eastern one being the highest (twenty-three feet) out of the water covered with herbage, and including fringe reef, occupying a space of one and three-quarter miles, by one and a-half.

Clearing the "Coringas" by seven p.m. of the 23rd of April, but attended a-while by a fleet of the "frigate-birds" (*Tachypetes*) of which the "Coringas" seemed to be a special home, the wind veered from east to S.E., so that we could "look-up" on the starboard tack in prospect of passing to windward of "Willis'" group, now forty-three miles to the north-east; and, in due course, at 9 a.m., the next day, we sighted the "Madelaine" group, consisting of an islet and a distant cay, with its elongated reef.

The islet, which is of the like altitude (twenty-three feet) and surface cover as "Coringa," spread, including its fringe reefs, over a space of one by three quarters of a mile, with twenty-five fathoms at four miles off on its western aspect, and proved to be in 16·35' 47 S., 150·20' 16 E.

The sand cay and belt reef, which lies five and a half miles N. 30· W. from the islet, ranges two and a half miles upon a S.E. and N.W., trend with no soundings at two cables length of its northern margin.

It must have been the breakers of the reef of this low sand cay that the officer of the "Duroc" saw upon his boat voyage in 1856, and when the islet was dipped to his view, to account for his describing the group as "a reef nearly level with the water," while the exigency attending his passage will excuse his reporting it six miles too far northward, and three and a half miles too far westward. I place the northernmost elbow of the low cay reef in question, in 16 30' 17 S., 150·17' 52 E.

As in the case of the "Coringa," I abstained from a detail survey of this group; the rather that I should press on to determine the meridian distance with Mellish Cay (proper) our standard position in this sea; in which design we were favoured until noon of the 25th by a fresh S.S.E. wind, but which resolved itself into a thirty-six hours' gale of the most trying description, driving us to the N.E. as struggling with it under reefed courses. Fortunately we had cleared the comparative narrows formed by "Lihou," "Madelaine," and "Willis" reefs. We could afford to drift as concerned sea-room, however disappointing to our wonted course; and, by God's mercy, no accident occurred to crew, ship, or her spars, ominously attended as we were by the "Mother Carey chickens" of Jack (Thalassidroma leucogaster). On the 27th we were requited by a "clearing-up," and a leading wind from S.S.W., which carried us through a space I designed "closing-up" as to the possibility of a "Young's" reef existing, much as our former traverses had done to warrant the assertion of its *non*-existence, which assertion this track most decidedly confirmed.

The very unexpected slant of S.S.W. wind now carried us up to our old acquaintance "Mellish," the beacon upon which we had erected out of the debris of the "Duroc," doing us faithful service long ere the cay or breakers were made out, and which, when brought to bear N.E. led us into the dock-like anchorage where air scuttles once more did their reviving office of drying up and sweetening the ship, and a pull could be got of our standing rigging, whilst rating our chronometers for the desired meridian distances, which, on the 7th instant, clinched the recently visited positions by apportioning the simple correction of 1·45· E. since we left Raine Island Observatory spot on the 29th ultimo; which island, if depending upon our data to and fro would be intersected by the meridian 144 4·1 East as being the mean (47m. 17s. 6t.) of our *forward* meridian distance of 47m. 3s. 7t., and back distance of 47m. 31s. 6t. Nevertheless, I defer to the Admiralty Directory of 1859, which adopts 144 2·22· E. The only position of mine which refers to it is "Osprey," as stated.

In the 800 miles which had thus been accomplished in the very teeth of the eastern monsoon and S.E. trade in twenty-six days by a slow old-fashioned ship, I felt that I had demonstrated the practicability of getting a ship through the coral sea, to the Australian, Tasmanian, and New Zealand colonies, supposing her to have been tempted to pass eastward through Torres' Strait, upon the tail of the western monsoon, at so late a month of the season as April. But whatever encouragement the "Herald's" success may hold out to the trading voyager, much has accrued to her exploring task while *traversing* 1600 miles to realize the 800 which form the most difficult moiety of the "outer route" passage.

The traverse not only shews the absence of dangers all along the parallel of 11· S. from the Barrier reef to 149· East, developing a clear sea too, as we crossed and re-crossed the anticipated fairway of this "outer route," between the parallels of 13· and 15· south; but it affords evidence of no current existing north-westward of the parallel of "Mellish" and "Lihou" reefs, consistently with that fortunate absence of current disturbances which, we found, favours the southern portion of this "Outer route." None, indeed, to affect a ship so long as she is sixty miles off the "bight" reefs, which, from "Raine" passage to the "Eastern Fields" and thence abreast of Point Keppel of New Guinea, may be deemed as subject to the "goulet" in-draught of Torres' Strait. My experience went to shew, also, that to avoid baffling winds and calms in the early part of the eastern monsoon, the coast of New Guinea should not be approached within ninety miles.

A ship once as far south-eastward from Torres' Strait as the "Mellish," which she should endeavour to sight, may consider her southern object attained, as the prevailing S.E. to E.S.E. wind will enable her to fetch the south extreme of the Great Barrier Reef, passing twenty miles westward of "Frederick" and "Saumarez" reefs, where she will fall in with a windward southerly current, or, under the E.S.E. spurts, she will fetch Sandy Cape, passing between "Kenn" and "Frederick" reefs, and then ten to twenty miles westward of "Wreck" and "Cato" Reefs.

The sighting of "Mellish" will, for some years to come, be aided by the thirty-three feet conical beacon which I erected upon its cay, out of the "Duroc" debris.

The 7th proved favourable for our final sights, and which being obtained by three p.m., I weighed and cleared the reef under a strong E.S.E. breeze, and could we have laid south for sixty hours, should have cleared the extreme of the Great Barrier Reef upon the one (port) tack, passing between "Kenn" and "Frederick" Reefs; but the ensuing forty-eight hours placed us under storm canvas, making no better than S.W. on one tack, and N.E. by N. upon the other; being, however, in the fairway, traversing between 18·16 S. and 19·26, at thirty miles east and west of 155· east, *free from current*, we preserved our direction from Mellish, so that when it moderated and we could carry whole sails on the afternoon of the 9th, the fresh south-easter allowed us to make S. 26· W., a course that ran us through the space where I had expunged "Welsh Bank" last year, and by nine a.m. of the 11th to within a league of the south-western "Cay-horn" of "Sir James Saumarez" Reef, and thence upon a S.S.W. course, twenty miles due east of "Herald's" extreme of the barrier in eighty fathoms, ooze, by sunset; to accomplish which forty-four miles in daylight I had been steering two points free, but now, as we had to weather Sandy Cape shoals before stretching along shore to Sydney, I hauled up on a bowline, the wind allowing us, during the night of the 11th, to "look up" sometimes as high as S. E. by S., with our deep sea lead finding bottom in 200 fathoms, ooze.

I should remark that, in our run up to Sir James Saumarez Reef, we experienced during the last thirty miles of the approach, the like one knot southerly set, which we experienced in 1859, an acceleration before daylight, which I averted by standing back north-eastward for thirteen miles in the middle watch, otherwise we should have found ourselves in the north-western embrace of that reef in the dark—a perplexity to be avoided even by us, whose lead and local experience would have guided us on jumping from 200 fathoms, no bottom, to seventeen. As a rule, however, a ship should be so sailed as to close with the intermediate passage reefs in daylight, for the sake of fresh departure bearings, as to avert the direful consequences of accelerating current distance. Our sighting the Saumarez gave me the desired confidence in running upon a S.S.W. course to clear the barrier reef—a confidence which would not have forsaken me had thick weather or darkness overtaken me.

The clearing the Barrier extreme when making this southward passage and gaining the bight off Port Curtis region would be a point of gratulation to any ship; but to us, upon our last week's short allowance of water, the attainment was priceless. It was emerging from hopeless distress (in case of losing a lower-mast, bowsprit, or lower yard) to available succour in a few hours. While at the back of the Barrier Reef, we were debarred access to the main for many hundred miles to leeward, which, if retraced for fresh water, would so exhaust our provisions as to throw us from privation to privation, and from perplexity to perplexity. Water might be found, but nothing else, as had been already experienced, along the thousand miles of coast within the Barrier Reef. Now, however, we were past the turning point, the "Cape Horn" to us, with Percy Islands 130 miles to leeward for water, or Port Curtis 100 miles on our lee bow for some sheep at least, in case of the fiery south-easter damaging our spars, or defying working round Breaksea Spit, 150 miles on our weather bow. Pertinaciously, however, as the S.E. trade blew home to this bight, yet with preventer braces and burtons upon the yards, we were, unassisted by current, enabled to weather Sandy Cape in three days, beating upon forty mile boards. So that on the 15th we were "looking up," and fetching "Indian Head," jerked to windward by the anticipated southerly current of one and a half knots an hour. Our lay now of S.S.W. and E.N.E. showed that, by a "long leg and a short one," we had the promised land (Sydney) within the scope of water we brought from it four months ago—a circumstance reflecting much credit upon the management of the "hold" by Mr. Parsons, the master, and without which our cheerfully accommodating spirit as to the limited allowance would not have availed to avert the six weeks' loss of time and expenditure of provisions which replenishing water would have entailed.

In making this traverse, paramount as making the best of my way was, I had satisfaction in so timing our sighting the land as would enable us to contribute certain positive soundings, as, with our former ones, went to complete the contour of the main bank. Once within the hundred-fathom line, however, the southerly current languished; the land should not be *seen* to keep in its strength.

As we advanced southward to the parallel (28 24 S.) of Mount Warning, we became the sport of tantalising variables, a fresh southerly breeze in the mornings, a light northerly wind in the evenings, with intervening calms for six hours at a time, which, court the current as we would, made our progress so inadequate to our stock of water as to suggest a further reduction of the daily allowance; the which we could the better accommodate ourselves to on finding the temperature lowered from 80· and 90· to 65· on the last fortnight.

On drawing abreast of Sugarloaf Point, I had the satisfaction of feeling that we could anchor within reach of Port Stephens for water, should the calms prevail, now that the current, impelled by the trend of coast we had worked along, would no longer drift us laterally with the coast, its course being obliquely *seaward* from Sugarloaf Point, while Port Jackson laid upon a receding trend of coast 120 miles to the S.S.W., a space partaking of a *counter*-current within its edge of soundings. Here, however, all anxiety and trial of patience was relieved by a brisk north-wester, which rendered us independent of all current. And so would *steam* have done during the last ten days' tedious stages of the 550 miles we had to beat and drift along, but then my journal contribution regarding the winds, current, and soundings would have been curtailed. Indeed a foul wind to an exploring ship, so long as she is not obtaining chronometric distances, elicits much involuntary information. And thus with deck-books well filled to the last hour of this cruise, did we enter Port Jackson on the 23rd of May, after making the 1700 miles passage from Torres' Straits, against all prediction, and certainly against a most determined trade-wind, in six weeks. A steamer averaging eight knots would have done it in nine days.

The gist of this researching cruise was the establishing the fact of a route being available with leading winds through the coral sea to Torres Strait, by simply attending to three (compass) courses, through a passage 150 miles wide, after placing a ship in 24· S., 157 E., four days from Sydney, viz.,

N. by W. ¾ W., 240 miles to latitude 20 0 S.
N. W. ¼ W. 700 ditto ditto 11 36
W. ½ N., 220 ditto ditto Raine Island, upon parallel 11 36 S.

The first two of these courses being free of any diversion of current, the last course subject to a straightforward acceleration of a knot an hour, which prudently attended to, a ship will enter Torres Strait where, by a process of anchoring twice at nightfall, she will pass through in *smooth water* into the Indian Ocean, and find herself at Singapore in twenty-four days, instead of by the Cape Leeuwin route of thirty-two days.

While this announcement was hailed by the commercial interests of these colonies as next in importance to the gold finding, we were greeted by Admiralty permission to return to England as soon as that Coral Sea question should be settled, a consummation of our ninth year of commission which would be realised on my next departure to the Northward after refitting and docking ship for the voyage homeward via Torres Strait.

As it was I saw my way to submit to his Excellency the Governor-General Sir William Denison, the desirableness of establishing a fixed white light upon "Kenn" and "Raine" islets. I had before pointed out "Cato" islet as a fit place to erect a lighthouse, and doubtless *it* will be eventually denoted by a revolving or a red light.

H. M. DENHAM.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I am induced to pen these lines to you, from articles which occasionally appear in print respecting the different feelings and views expressed of objections by the working-class joining in the volunteer movements which are necessarily taking place at the present time.

Feeling fatigued, on my way home from my employment, which is at a considerable distance, I stepped into a house passing, for a glass of porter, and, looking for a seat, on observing your journal, was shown into a room where there were eleven mechanics, ages from about twenty-four to thirty-four or more. On my entrance, their conversation was in reference to the volunteer movement; stated they were not disposed to join the corps: What had they to protect? Nothing. And was there anything existing in a Governmental point of view to show that the Government had any philanthropic feeling for the working mechanic? Why did not they make the eight hours' movement a national question, and make eight hours a day's work? Two or three elder workmen stated they found their energies and capabilities had very much diminished since they have been in the colony, and felt assured they could not continue labour to the length of life and energy as they could at home. What did their more fortunate brethren do in the matter, together with the *Sydney Morning Herald*? Why, used every description of sophistry to decry it. Then what inducement was there for them to band themselves together to protect those who would in no way assist them. Another speaker: They talk of patriotism and adopted country;—those that are fortunate to obtain a competency agreeably to their feelings return to their native homes, and by joining we may assist them and, perhaps, reduce our wives and families to beggary. Such and much more of a similar cast of observation, was going on during my short stay.

My motive in troubling you arose that, from the knowing of their candid thoughts as a journalist, you might possibly draw an inference that might be rendered beneficial to the public at large.

If eight hours was nationalised for a day's labour and a small allotment of land given annually to the best shot in each company, might it not be a good stimulant to the workmen joining the volunteers at present forming?

Yours, respectfully,
A WORKING MAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly inform me, if you can, who it is has the management of matters connected with the carrying out the details of the Municipalities Act, where petitions are sent in to the Executive praying that a given district shall be declared a municipality, &c. You, perhaps, say in reply, the Executive, to be sure; but, Sir, that cannot be, for in two instances I know of, the Ministers were surprised when informed that the wishes and prayer of the parties petitioning had not been attended to, but entirely disregarded. My object in seeking this information is, that the public may know who are responsible for this treatment; and my present letter, I consider, is called for on account of the manner in which we have been treated in East St Leonard's. Some seven months ago a petition was forwarded to the Executive Council, duly signed by about eighty or ninety resident voters, praying that a given portion of district be incorporated according to the Act of Parliament. We hear nothing more of it for six months (out of doors) other than the petition being duly published in the *Government Gazette*, giving the boundaries asked for, &c., no petition being lodged in opposition; but what is our surprise and disgust to find that East St. Leonard's is declared a municipality, but curtailed by about nine-tenths of the area the petition asked for, and the petitioners naturally expected;—the portion honoured with the privilege of making and keeping in repair these main roads (which by the way, will be used by that portion of the inhabitants who are exonerated from contributing their portion of the expense, as much as by those few whose property is to be taxed), is really too small to support a municipality, hence the injustice in the present instance. Can it be possible that any private individual has been favoured with an interview with some of the semi-officials? and thus caused themselves to be excluded and a portion burdened, scarcely large enough to contribute the necessary funds for carrying on the working machinery of a municipality.

There is something wrong somewhere, and I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will allow the necessary space in your journal for the insertion of this letter; because I think it a great pity that an Act, so eminently calculated to benefit us—if properly carried out—should thus be played with and abused, being a resident voter I feel an interest in this matter, and beg to subscribe myself

A WORKING MAN.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I encroach on your columns to solicit your support to the Petition to the Senate of the Sydney University, to grant degrees in Arts to those who shall pass the prescribed examinations, although they shall not have attended lectures.

In this colony, there are many whose academical career in the mother country has been so interrupted as to prevent their obtaining degrees. These, with many others who are from various causes debarred from attending the lectures, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of passing the examination for degrees in the University of Sydney.

To these, distinguished from ordinary students by a greater love of learning, who undertake the labour of climbing her rugged steeps amidst the fatigues and toils of their vocation, *alma mater* should not forbid approach, but open joyfully her arms, and perhaps, might find among them some she would be proud to rank as her worthiest sons.

The University of Melbourne has already granted a similar privilege, and the privilege is common to many Universities. I trust that the Senate of the Sydney University will be equally liberal, and not encourage the prevalent idea, that the University is an exclusive institution, open only to a favoured few, the sons of wealth, but foster and promote learning by offering every facility for its cultivation to all men without distinction.

COLONIST.

Sydney, 6th September, 1860.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I am instructed, by the committee appointed at a general meeting held at the Royal Hotel, Invercargill, Otago, New Zealand, to forward to you for publicity the report of the labours of the Volunteer Gold Prospecting Party, which was conducted by two persons of much practical experience on the Victorian Gold-fields.

J. H. MARTIN,
Secretary to the Committee.

(Copy.)

To Mr. J. P. Meadows, Chairman of the Gold Prospecting Committee.

Sir,—The following is our report of the labours of the Volunteer Gold Prospecting Party, which we send to you for the information of the committee and the public.

After reaching the Mataura River, we prospected the country for eight miles below the Bridge, and found gold in paying quantities at every creek for a sluice or tom. The prospects would yield from twenty-five to thirty shillings per man per day.

In addition to the above, we prospected 1½ mile back in the ranges; and where the reef was struck, light gold was found at a depth of from five to eight feet. We also sunk eight shafts of from ten to eighteen feet, but in consequence of the heavy rains, and want of timber to slab, it was impossible to bottom; at the depths sunk, light gold was found on a very heavy wash of drift, gravel, quartz, and boulders.

By the formation of the country and wash of quartz, we are of opinion there are quartz reefs in the ranges abounding with gold, requiring shafts from twenty feet and upwards. We are further informed by the settlers and others that the country in the valley of the Mataura abounds with quartz reefs for a hundred miles up, but in consequence of an accident with the bullocks, we were unable to prosecute the search so far up the river as was proposed by the committee, but we are certain gold will be found by the proper mining appliances abundantly.

(Signed) William M'Kinney,
Andrew Leslie Thayne.

Invercargill, 20th July.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS:

Startling Discrepancies.

(*From the Economist, June 23.*)

Statisticians and political economists who take an interest in the condition and progress of commerce in various countries, have for some time been perplexed by the extraordinary discrepancies which exist between the French official returns and our own, and the apparent impossibility of reconciling them. It is obvious that if both sets of documents were complete and accurate, the French accounts of what they send us, and the English accounts of what we receive from them, ought to tally both in quantities and values. So far, however, is this from being the case, that agreement is the exception and discrepancy the rule. The April number of the "Edinburgh Review" called attention to the fact, but did not attempt either to measure its extent, analyse its nature, or assign its explanation. Further attention was called to the subject by an extraordinary statement contained in Viscount Chelsea's Report to Lord John Russell on the operation of the vine disease in France to the effect that nearly twice as much wine was recorded by the French Custom House authorities as sent to England than was acknowledged by our Customs as received here; a discrepancy which, in his lordship's opinion, pointed to the inference of extensive smuggling, if not of much guilty connivance. The statement was so startling that we proceeded at once to verify Lord Chelsea's figures, and to our surprise we found them altogether inaccurate. We here contrast them with the real figures, as taken from the "Tableau Générale du Commerce de la France," and the corresponding quarto of English official returns—the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom." Lord Chelsea gives the following figures:—

	Hectolitres of Wine declared at the French Custom-house.	Hectolitres of Wine declared at the English Custom-house.
1852	56,9 7	34,628
1853	54,452	26,114
1854	59,231	21,567
1855	37,155	24,332
1856	52,034	32,275

The true figures are as follows—adding the wine sent hither in transit, which is included in the French exports, but not in the English import returns:—

	Hectolitres declared at the French Customs.	Hectolitres declared at English Customs as imported.	Hectolitres declared at English Customs in transit.	Total declared at English Customs.
1852	49 620	25,459	1,580	27,039
1853	55 089	36,647	3,509	40,156
1854	59,856	45,663	4,273	49,936
1855	37,411	24,361	3 237	27,598
1856	52,148	32 359	3,487	35,846

It will be seen that Lord Chelsea's figures are entirely inaccurate, and the discrepancy is not nearly as great as he alleges. Still it is startling enough; and, coupled with other facts, has induced us to enquire carefully into the general nature and causes of the differences between the French statistics and our own; and the result of that enquiry we will now lay before our readers.

But, in the first place, we must explain in a few words whence the materials for these statistics are derived, and what precautions are taken on either side of the Channel to ensure such accuracy as may be attainable. All articles, whether imported or exported, are required to be reported to the Customs' authorities of the two countries, who have it in their power to verify the account of the imports, and do so pretty closely, whether the articles are free or dutiable. They exercise a certain check also upon the exports, though of course comparatively a very slight and imperfect one, inasmuch as no duty is involved; and while the merchants have little motive for deception, the Customs' officers have little inducement, and indeed only a very inadequate means to detect inaccuracy. The French export returns we believe to be more correct than ours, which hitherto have certainly been often deplorably inaccurate;—the merchants' declaration of quantities and values having been necessarily relied upon, with only occasional queries and corrections.

With imports the case is very different. With the exception of smuggled goods—the amount of which now we believe to be trifling—all articles into either country are entered at the Custom House, and carefully recorded by authorised officers. The quantities, whether by weight or measure, are duly verified, and much pains is taken to ascertain the actual values. In neither country is the estimate of the importer accepted. In England the real market value of the article (independent of course of duty) is calculated from actual prices obtained by the statistical authorities at the Custom House from the most respectable and qualified merchants and dealers, and checked by any other sources of information which lie within their reach. The valuation of *our* imports, therefore, we believe to be now as accurate as it can be made—with a tendency, if any, to be too low rather than too high, especially perhaps in silk goods. The value affixed is the wholesale price of each article in England and in bond.

In France, at least equal efforts are made to ensure correctness. Since 1849, a perpetual commission has sat every year to ascertain the actual price of each article at the frontier or port of arrival, and it does its work with a minuteness which seems to us almost pedantic. Any one who wishes to learn the particulars of its mode of proceeding may consult the "Dictionnaire Universel de Commerce et de Navigation"—art. "Commission des Valeurs." These gentlemen value the exports as well as the imports, and we therefore consider the French export statistics to be more authentic and reliable than our own. They appear, however, in estimating these to lean to the higher rather than the lower side. Our import accounts, however, we think may be considered to be fully on a par with theirs.

With these preliminary explanations, we will now proceed to compare the total export and import trade of the two countries with all the world, for the five years ending 1858.

I.—Total Import and Export Trade of England, showing the so-called "Balance of Trade:"—"real" or "declared" values.

	1854	1855	1856
Imports	£152,389,000	£143,543,000	£172,544,000
Exports	115,821,000	116,691,000	139,220,000
Excess of imports	£36,568,000	£26,852,000	£33,324,000
	1857	1858	Total.
Imports	£187,844,000	£164,584,000	£820,904,000
Exports	146,174,000	139,783,000	657,689,000
Excess of imports	£41,670,000	£24,800,000	£163,215,000

II.—Total Import and Export Trade of France, showing the so-called "balance of Trade:"—actual values.

	1854	1855	1856
Imports	£72,200,000	£86,400,000	£109,600,000
Exports	78,080,000	86,680,000	106,400,000
Excess of imports	...	...	£3,200,000
Excess of exports	£5,880,000	£280,000	...
	1857	1858	Total.
Imports	£107,600,000	£86,560,000	£462,360,000
Exports	105,600,000	102,440,000	479,200,000
Excess of imports	£2,000,000	...	...
Excess of exports	...	£15,880,000	£16,840,000

From these tables it would appear that, whereas England's Imports habitually exceed her Exports by a sum averaging £32,653,000 annually, showing an apparent *profit* to that extent on her foreign transactions—the balance in France fluctuates from year to year, showing on the average an apparent *loss* of £3,362,000 annually. Now, as no nation does or can long carry on a losing trade with all the world, constantly sending out a larger aggregate value of commodities than she receives back in payment, we apprehend we may fairly deduce from this account a prevalent disposition on the part of France to overvalue her exports or to undervalue her imports, or to do both. A disposition natural to all who hold, as she does, the exploded notion that a nation's wealth and grandeur are diminished by what she receives from others, and enhanced by what she sends them. There is a perhaps unconcious wish to make out that foreign nations are more indebted to her than she to them. This, however, can only be regarded as a conjectural and imperfect explanation of the phenomenon. (Bullion is of course excluded from all these accounts.)

The next comparison we have to make is that of the trade between France and England, as given by the respective Blue-Books of the two countries. It is obvious that if the official documents are made up on the same plan, if both are complete, and if both are accurate, the exports from France to England ought to tally precisely with our imports from France; and *vice versa*. There are, however, two differences in the mode of constructing the official tables of commerce of the two countries, which render the comparison to a certain extent and at first sight imperfect. The French exports *to* England and imports *from* England include the goods sent "in transit," or for transmission to other countries;—the English import and export accounts include neither. But in the following tables we have removed this source of discrepancy by adding the transit goods to the English accounts, so that, as far as this matter is concerned, the figures are fairly comparable. But the exports from France to England, as given in the French accounts, include the goods sent not merely to the United Kingdom, but to the European possessions of Great Britain, *i.e.*, to Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and the Channel Islands. The English accounts of the imports from France take cognisance only of the goods arriving in the United Kingdom itself. How far this difference may impair the completeness of the comparison it is impossible to say, as we have no means of rectifying the figures. It is not probable, however, that, except in the case of wine and spirits, the amount of articles sent to France to these small extra-British possessions will prove to be very material. But it is essential to notice this element of inaccuracy in our comparison, and to take it for what it may be worth. The figures then—corrected so far as transit goods are concerned—stand thus:—

III.—Exports from France to England.—Real Values.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
French account	£21,414,000	£17,946,000	£21,284,000
	1857.	1858.	Total.
	21,940,000	23,048,000	105,672,000
	1854.	1855.	1856.
English account	14 5 8,000	11,806,000	13,433 000
	1857.	1858.	Total.
	14,972,000	16,316,000	70,855,000

IV.—Exports from England to France.—Real Values.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
French account	£8,060,000	£14,312,000	£17,334,000
	1857.	1858.	Total.
	17,012,000	14,8 0,000	71,528 000
	1854.	1855.	1856.
English account	6,440 000	10,574,000	17,604,000
	1857.	1858.	Total.
	11,404,000	9,309,000	45,330,0 0

For discrepancies so enormous and so irregular as these, it is difficult to assign or even to imagine any explanation. It will be seen that, both in the case of imports and exports, the English amounts are scarcely more than two-thirds those given by France. It is natural that they should value the goods they receive from us higher than we value the same goods when shipped hence, because they are more valuable when they reach France than when they leave England by the addition of freight, insurance, and estimated profit. But this, which could only account for a small portion of the discrepancy in Table IV., can account for none at all in Table III., where the converse of the above cause ought to operate. Nor can the "extra-British" trade, of which we have spoken above, be held answerable for more than a very small amount of the difference, which varies from a million and a half to seven millions in the one table, and from six to eight millions in the other. We can only surmise that the French standard of valuation must be much higher than our own. The idea of a large contraband trade—even if supposable—is of course wholly inapplicable to Table IV.

Being anxious, therefore, to ascertain whether the discrepancy lay in *valuations* only, or in actual differences in the *quantities* of the various articles exchanged, we have constructed other tables, as far as the means at our disposal would allow; and, in the first place, we proceed to compare the returns of coin and bullion transmitted between the two countries, as being articles respecting which no difference of valuation could exist, and the quantities of which were likely to be entered with especial accuracy and subjected to a peculiarly careful scrutiny. Even, here, however, very great discrepancies exist. Previous to 1858 no account was kept in Great Britain of the quantity of the precious metals imported, so a five years' comparison is beyond our reach. But an account—which ought to be an essentially accurate one, inasmuch as a drawback was allowed on plate—was kept of the amount exported. But this is very far from agreeing with the French account. Between 1854 and 1858 inclusive, we report only £56,768,267 as sent to France:—they report £72,174,628, as received from us. The comparison for 1858 is as follows:—

V.

Gold sent.	French account.	English account.
From France to England...	£648,880	£654,000
From England to France ...	11,100,692	10,530,005
Silver sent.		
From France to England ...	2,398,380	2,079,204
From England to France ...	490,830	390,553

Here, again, it is observable that, with one single and trivial exception, the French figures are higher than ours. It is possible enough that small quantities of gold and silver may leave England and enter it without being reported; though we cannot understand these quantities amounting in the aggregate to one million and half in a single year, as the above table would seem to indicate. The only other source to which we can attribute the discrepancy is the practice which we understand is suspected to prevail to some extent, of exporting boxes of gold as boxes of silver, by way of cheating the railway and steamboat companies of the proper amount of freight.

In pursuit of our subject, we annex tables of the wine and spirits sent from France to England, as reported in the French and English accounts. We have (as before and for the reason before stated) perfected the comparison by adding to our import account the wine sent hither for transhipment, but that sent to the Channel Islands and to our Mediterranean colonies (and included in the French account but not in ours) still remains an incurable source of discrepancy.

VI.—Wine exported from France to England.

	1855. gallons.	1856. gallons.	1857. gallons.	1858 gallons.
French account	823 9 0	1,147,700	1,091,700	971,843
English account	607,156	788,616	818 290	891,703

The following table gives the comparison for spirits (brandy, liqueurs, &c); and here we must observe that the French tables are very apt to mislead uninitiated readers; inasmuch as their exports are given in pure alcohol; our imports being recorded in the denomination of proof spirit, which is about 56 per cent. of the strength of pure alcohol. In the following table, therefore, we have reduced the French article to the same denomination as our own, which reduces the apparent discrepancy within very explicable limits:

VII.—Proof Spirits exported from France to England:

	1855. gallons.	1856. gallons.	1857. gallons.	1858. gallons.
French account	2,168,250	2,322,630	2,270,420	[illegible]
English account	1,947,700	2 032,860	2,973,400	[illegible]

The French figures are still higher than ours, both for wine and spirits; but considering that Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu are garrison stations, and that much French wine (it is believed) is sent to the Channel Islands to be doctored for the British market, we think a very considerable amount of the difference in the quantities recorded, may be accounted for by the fact of the trade to these extra-British possessions being included in the French returns and not in ours.

The last table we propose to offer to our readers gives a view of the principal articles sent from this country to France, as recorded in the official blue-books of the two countries; and here still the French figures of value are higher than our own, though the quantities, where ascertainable, do not vary much:—

VIII.—Articles Exported from England to France in 1858.

	French Account. Quantity. tons.	French Account. Value. £	English Account. Quantity. tons.	English Account. Value. £
Coal	1,303,000	926,800	1,323,000	[illegible]
Iron	113,000	753,300	95,000	[illegible]
Cotton manufactures	...	490,000	...	[illegible]
Linen	...	190,990	...	[illegible]
Woollen	...	741,800	...	[illegible]

We confess ourselves unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of these remarkable discrepancies, and we think the subject is one which requires full investigation.

DENILIQUIN STOCK MARKET.

Friday, August 31.

The market has undergone a favourable change since our last report. Last Friday we had two or three very heavy, though partial showers of rain and hail, which, with the rain that had previously fallen, improved the appearance of the country, and inspired the holders of store stock with hope that they would be able to realise; and there is no doubt that a better demand for that description of stock does exist. The quantity on hand, however, is so large that only one transaction has been completed; for, having held out so long, the overlanders think they may as well hold out a little longer, partly sustained by the belief that this district may be favoured with a deluge of rain similar to what recently prevailed to the eastward.

There is a good deal of activity in the fat cattle market. In addition to the cattle buyers that usually frequent this part, Deniliquin has been visited by some who for some time past have drawn their supplies from other districts, but who have been urged in this direction by the small quantity of cattle coming this season from the westward. The favourable condition of the market has of course set many of the settlers mustering, but others are waiting in the expectation that a yet more favourable field will be presented at the Snowy River in the spring. There is a good demand for cattle, at the same time the supply is proportionately large. Quotations, good quality—bullocks, £9 and £9; cows, £6 and £7.

The store cattle in the neighbourhood consist of the following mobs:—Waugh's, 600 bullocks, at Pine Ridge; Duest's two mobs; Niol and Hunt's, 600 head, one-third bullocks; Dowell's, 640 head; Power's, 800 head, from the Lachlan, now at the Black Swamp; Dargar's, 1100 head, HD brand; Hill's, 5 0 ones; B.1's, 1300 head, on the reserve; and Rawsthorne's, 700 mixed, eight miles from this. We hear that two or more mobs have crossed the Murrumbidgee, and are between that and Pine Ridge.

Of store sheep, 10,000, belonging to Mr. Nicol, of Tenterfield, crossed the Murrumbidgee five days ago; and Mr. O'Sullivan has on the reserve 8400.

Mr. O'Neill has a fine flock of fat sheep here; and there are 2000 of Clairmont's ewes at Conargo.

The following fat stock have crossed the Edward during the week:—7th, 1700 mixed sheep, Downie; 1600 wethers, R. Lonsdale. 27th, 230 head of cattle, R. Dun. 28th, 586 head ditto, M Nevin. 29th, 180 head ditto, Boyd.

Two mobs of store cattle have crossed, a small mob of stragglers belonging to Mr. Jenkins, and Morton's mob of 1400 head, as lots unsold.

During the month ending 25th August, the following fat stock crossed the Murray at Swan Hill:—176 head cattle, J. Lissonie; 568 ditto, A. Morris; 1515 sheep, G. A. and F. Main.—*Southern Cross.*

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of the deputation to the Colonial Secretary, I am made to say "Mr. Rusden submitted that if sheep were not allowed to travel without brands, men ought not to be permitted to drive cattle through the country, *without receipts for the payment of them.*"

This was not what I intended to say, as many cattle would often be travelling, not sold or paid for. But my suggestion was—"that every person driving cattle, should have a *way bill*, describing the brands of the cattle so driven,—and stating the names or names of the different owners. And that any person requiring it, should be allowed to take a copy of this *way-bill*,—and that no person should be allowed to *drive cattle under a penalty*, without being able to produce on demand, such *way-bill*."

By inserting these few remarks, you will oblige yours, &c.,

F. T. RUSDEN.

Union Club, September, 5th.

Funeral.—The Friends of ROBERT PRINGLE, Esq., of Summer-hill, near Tamworth, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, MABELLA,—to move from the residence of Mrs. Drew, Church-hill, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter street.

Johnson, Wood, and Co. beg to tender their most grateful thanks to the ladies of Sydney, for their liberal patronage during the sale of the stock of W. C. Preston and Co., and take this opportunity of informing their numerous friends that the sale will continue on SATURDAY, the 8th, and a choice assortment of new and seasonable goods be submitted for their inspection on MONDAY next, September 10.
Cavendish House, George street, next the Commercial Bank.

Cavendish House, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.—JOHNSON, WOOD, and CO. (late W. C. Preston and Co.), beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and public generally that, having concluded the marking down of the whole stock purchased from W. C. P and Co., they are prepared to offer the same for this and fourteen following days, at a great reduction from former prices. The high character this establishment has maintained during the past five years will be sufficient guarantee that the articles now offered for sale are of the best description, and comprise every article for a lady's and family use. Gentlemen's shirts, hosiery, gloves, collars, ties, &c.

Among the lots to which immediate attention is most respectfully invited is one of children's cloth and tweed mantles, commencing at 3s. 6d. each, worth 12s. 6d.; ladies' silk mantles from 7s. 6d.; cloth ditto from 12s. 6d; extra rich silk robes, 75s. worth £7 7s.; shawls from 7s 6d., worth 30s; and a number of articles all equally reduced in price, but too numerous for the limits of an advertisement.

P.S.—Business will commence each morning at 10 o'clock during the sale.

Notice.—It is respectfully requested that all debts due to the late firm of W. C. PRESTON and CO. may be settled as early as possible; and all accounts against the said firm not rendered to July 31st are requested to be sent in at once to Messrs. JOHNSON, WOOD, and CO., Cavendish House.

Railway House, 235, Pitt-street, Sydney.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To Country Buyers, Storekeepers and others.—The proprietor of the above well-known establishment in calling the special attention of his numerous country friends and buyers at the present season, has the pleasure of informing them, that owing to the late commercial panic and depressed state of markets arising therefrom, he has been enabled to make very extensive purchases in drapery goods of every description, at an enormous reduction, the whole of which he has determined to offer for sale at a very small advance, thereby affording an opportunity to country buyers rarely to be met with. The stock is now ready for inspection, and is replete with every novelty, including silks, mantles, millinery, hosiery, gloves underclothing, slops, &c.
Railway House, the cheapest and best adapted house in the colony for country buyers—wholesale and retail, 235, Pitt-street, six doors from King-street.

Matches and Vestas.—To Wholesale Houses, Shippers, and Shopkeepers.—On SALE, at the cheapest market prices—Japan tin and plaid Vestas, 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, 1000; Saloon, I.N.S., and paper box matches. A. BLITZ, 9, Market-buildings, George-street.

Ross' Hair Dye.—A fresh supply just received at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

Homœopathy.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes; Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. JOHN BELL, late Bell and Huntley.

Sydney Morning Herald.
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
Cash Terms of Advertising.

Two lines or 14 words	...	One shilling
Four lines or 30 ditto	...	Two shillings.
Six lines or 48 ditto	...	Three shillings.
Eight lines or 64 ditto	...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line of eight words for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 5s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment in postage stamps.

Sydney:—Printed and published by John Fairfax and Sons, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, September 7th, 1860.

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